CARSON'S ANTI-CORROSION PAINT
for Outdoor use. Stands extremes of HEAT and COLD.
CARSON'S SPECIAL CONDENSED WHITE ZINC PAINT
Superior to any other for body and covering power.
CARSON'S LIQUID PAINTS
(Non-poisonous). Specially prepared; quality unequalled
CARSON'S VARNISHES & COLOURS
Own manufacture.
CARSON'S EXPORT ORDERS.
Special attention paid to Filling and Packing.
LISTS, containing Prices, Patterns, and full particulars, by Return Mail, FREE.
WALTER CARSON & SONS,
GROVE WORKS, BATTERSEA, LONDON, ENGLAND.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,718—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1896.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
† GANGES	4296	T. F. Creery	19th June.
R.M.I. PENINSULAR	3207	F. H. Seymour	23rd "
† SUTLEJ	4305	A. Symons	3rd July.
R.M.I. THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	10th "
† GANGES	4296	T. F. Creery	17th "
R.M.I. CABEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	24th "
† SUTLEJ	4305	A. Symons	31st "
R.M. CARTHAGE	7393	M. DeHorne	7th Aug.
† GANGES	4296	T. F. Creery	14th "
R.M. ORIENTAL	7894	L. H. Moule	21st "
† SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	28th "

The Steamers marked R. M. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" marked R.M.I., proceeds to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, and LONDON.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on Favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 8th June, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
AMPHITRITE	A. Mills	3,520	650	1st July 1896.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 160

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	7th July 1896
GISELA	G. deGrisogono	4,253	350	7th Aug. 1896

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

To TRIESTE or VENICE	2nd Class. Rs. 325	Deck. Rs. 160

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 675

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via the St. Gothard, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Costanzo	4,409	350	21st June 1896.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. DAPHNE to Madras and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June, 15, 1896.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA. Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S. S. VINCENZO FLORIO .... 23rd June 1896

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 500.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months, Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950. Passengers have the Option of going *via* Venice and Returning *via* Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by Subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other weekly and daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 6th of each month.
For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to
E. O. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 30, 1896.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

Under Contract with the French Government.

DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday.
CALEDONIEN	6232	C. L. Blanc	11th July 1896.
MELBOURNE	4080	C. Bourdon	8th August "
SALAZIE	4255	Chevalier	5th Sept. "
SAGHALIEN	4049	Le Gall	3rd October "
SATAH	4074	Veron	31st " "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on
YARRA	DeMaubeuge	4,355	2nd July.

Fourweekly departures thereafter.
Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ALPHEE," Captain Rizzano, WILL SAIL for KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, and BUSHIRE, on or about the 11th July.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six, and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
For further particulars apply to
E. DE BAILLOU, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SAFARI	Kiese	1,432	3rd July.

taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR and all Ports South of ZANZIBAR up to NATAL.
This Line also issue first, second, third class and deck through tickets to
EAST LONDON, ALGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA, and SOUTHAMPTON.
In connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.
For rates and particulars apply to
F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 8th June, 1896.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 20th June, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 23rd June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on or about the 25th June noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Bussreh in the foregoing (or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, about the 19th June, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "BYCULLA," 1,516 tons, about the 27th June, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 19th June.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about 4th July, calling at Mahe, (Seychelles,) Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Bombay, 18th June, 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
S.S. MUTTRA	4,644	On or about the 30th June.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 30th April, 1896. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE LUXURY OF A DRYING BOTTLE IN THE MONSOON

is appreciated by every Smoker in India.
We hold an enormous stock, and have reduced our prices to the following:—

1 Quart	Rs.	2 0 each.
2 "	"	3 0 "
4 "	"	5 0 "
7 "	"	10 0 "

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

THE RAINFALL

Can be easily measured by any one by means of a

RAIN GAUGE,

which consists of an accurately made 5-inch Funnel, connected with a bottle, and enclosed in a Japanned case, with an opening at the side for convenience of observing the collected rainfall without disturbing the frame and a measure, which holds half an inch of rain for a 5 inch area, sub-divided into fiftieths.

Price, complete, Rs. 10.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

LIVER AND SPLEEN.

THESE two Organs, when out of order, cause untold MISERY to residents in Tropical Climates.
LIVER and SPLEEN MIXTURE, prepared for the last thirty years from the original formula of a well-known Bombay Physician, has proved itself invaluable, and holds its own against all the recent introductions of MODERN MATERIA MEDICA. It gives "THE LIVER" just the stirring up it requires, and relieves sufferers from "SPLEEN" in an incredibly short time.

Price Rs. 1-8 per Bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

HEART LABELLED SPIRITS.
WHISKIES.
HIGHLAND MALT.
OLD GLENLIVET.
SPECIAL LIQUEUR.
OLD IRISH.

SOUND and WHOLESOME SPIRITS.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT BOOKS.

	Rs. a.
Captain Younghusband's Heart of a Continent: a Narrative of a Journey in Manchuria, Turkestan, Hindu-Kush, the Pamirs, &c. "A credit to its author."—"Daily News"	15 12
Robert Buchanan's Lady Kilpatrick	4 8
Cassell's Royal Academy Pictures to be completed in 5 Parts. Parts 1, 2 and 3 are now available. Parts 4 and 5 within a fortnight, each	0 14
Ouida's Under Two Flags. Cheap New Edition	0 12
Pierrot. A Story, by G. H. de Vere Stacpoole. "It is a fascinating romance."—"Punch"	1 12
My Little Lady Anne. By Mrs. Egerton Castle. "Told in a manner at once exquisitely natural and full of art"—"Liverpool Mercury"	1 12
His Honour and a Lady. By Sarah Jeannette Duncan, Author of "The Simple Adventures of a Mem-Sahib." "The story is full of admirable character drawing. A brilliant story."—"Daily Telegraph"	2 0
Adam Johnstone's Son. By F. Marion Crawford. A book to be enjoyed by everybody."—"Speaker"	2 0
Robert Louis Stevenson's last novel. Weir of Hermiston. "In it we are able to recognise how great a master of English letters was lost to us by Stevenson's death."—"Standard."	4 8
James Russell Lowell's Poetical Works including the Biglow Papers	1 8
Barlug Gould's The Broom Squire	2 0
Sporting Notes and Sketches by Lt.-G.	1 8
Annie S. Swan—Memories of Margaret Grainge, Schoolmistress	2 10

	Rs. a.
S. R. Crockett's Powerful Story, Cleg Kelly, Arab of the City	2 0
Grant Allen's Out of the Jaws of Death "Extremely creditable to Mr. Allen's invention."—"Daily Chronicle."	1 8
Marie Corelli's Great Successes— The Mighty Atom / The Sorrows of Satan / Barabbas	Each 2 0
Handbook for the Lee-Metford. Thoroughly revised in accordance with latest Regulations (shortly)	0 8
The Courtship of Morrice Buckler, By A. E. W. Mason. "Readers will, unless gratitude be extinct, thank me for my strong recommendation of Morrice Buckler."—"Punch"	2 0
Rome. By Emile Zola. "Will probably survive most of his other books. It forms a powerful picture of the Papal Court and its surroundings, written on the whole from an unfriendly point of view."—"Athenæum." "Full of wonderful eloquent passages."—"Morning Leader." English Translation	2 10
Ditto French Original	2 12
March Hares. By George Forth. "It is a most promising piece of work and well worth reading."—"Scotsman." "Mr. Forth's book is distinctly a success."—"Glasgow Herald"	3 8
Sacrifice of Fools. An Indian Story. By Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel R. M. Craig. "Few readers who have once begun it will lay it down until the last page has been reached."—"Glasgow Herald"	4 0

BOMBAY DRINKING WATER VERSUS "CRISP" AERATED WATERS.

Much alarm has been caused by the recent published results of the analysis by our Health Officer of the Bombay Water Supply. For our own satisfaction and that of our Constituents we have had the Filtered Water used in our SODA WATER FACTORY carefully analysed by a competent Analytical Chemist, and we append his report:—

Hardnes	4·9 degrees.	Free Ammonia	Nil.
Chlorine	0·0006 per cent.	Albuminoid Ammonia	0·0005 per cent.
Suspended matter	Nil.		

[Careful Microscopical Examination showed the entire absence of Microbes and Germs of all kinds.]

The above shows conclusively that our Aerated Waters are made from perfectly pure water, and that all impurities are thoroughly removed by our perfect system of Filtration.
See that the word "CRISP" is on every Label.

BOMBAY, {PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,} POONA.

DEWAR'S CELEBRATED WHISKIES.

LATHAM AND Co. have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS in Western India, for the following:—

JOHN DEWAR AND SON'S Special Old Highland.
Ditto Extra Special Old Highland.

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO

LATHAM & CO.,

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. BUNDER ROAD, KARACHI.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.

UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.

The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

BAHADURS No. 1.		BAHADUR "BOUQUETS"	No. 3.
BAHADURS No. 2.		BAHADUR "BOUQUETS"	No. 4.
BAHADURS No. 3.		BAHADUR REGALIAS.	
BAHADURS No. 4.		BAHADUR PRINCESSAS.	
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 1.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S	No. 1.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 2.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S	No. 2.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 3.	BAHADUR EXCELSIORS.	
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 4.	BAHADUR MANILLAS	No. 1.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS"	No. 1.	BAHADUR MANILLAS	No. 2.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS"	No. 2.	BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS.	

BAHADUR REEDS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

THE MONSOON.

THE only thing that will preserve Cutlery, &c., from Rust during this season is

CRYSTAL ENAMEL,

which preserves Knives, Needles, Scissors, &c., from the effects of damp without interfering with their usefulness. Re. 1 per Bottle.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

MILITARY SIGNALLING OR RIFLE RANGE CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

SUITABLE also for Racing or Noting the passage of seconds on fractions of a second.

In the Chronograph Watch we have an independent centre second hand which can be released, stopped, and returned to Zero by three distinct applications of pressure to the winding Coronet or in the case of Hunters and Half Hunters to a small stud at the side of the Case. The three actions of the long hand in no way effect the movement of the Watch, nor will the Watch cease to record the progression of time as the Stop Watch will do.

We have now introduced a Chronograph Watch, having the most reliable movement possible in the most simple form with a view to bringing a thoroughly First Class accurate, reliable and Safe Chronograph Watch within a reasonable price, and in offering this Watch to the public, we do so in the fullest confidence that it will give the utmost satisfaction and do credit to our recommendation.

DESCRIPTION.

Nickel Silver Case crystal face, bold dial, keyless lever, with triple Chronograph action, having a minute recorder strong movement with compensation balance for extremes of temperature Palladium hair spring. The highest quality in the most simple form. All complete in Case with spare glass and main spring, Rs. 90.

CHRONOGRAPH ONLY.

We have also a Chronograph without any Watch, but having the new triple action on the winding Coronet and having also a minute recorder which we offer for Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

OF
(BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND LAHORE, ESTABLISHED 1815.)
(THE WINE SHIPPERS OF THE EAST.)

CUTLER, PALMER and Co.'s Critically Selected Stock of WINES and SPIRITS, etc., in Bombay Godowns, Comprises High Class WHISKIES, BRANDIES, CLARETS, BURGUNDIES, CHAMPAGNES, PORTS, SHERRIES, LIQUEURS, BITTERS and ALE and STOUT in Cask and Bottles.

DETAILED LIST ON APPLICATION.
24, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES, CLUBS AND THE TRADE.

ROYAL YEAST CAKES.

PER TIN OF 10 CAKES, RE. 1.

MAKE YOUR OWN BREAD.

Keep indefinitely and always make the Sweetest Bread.

"I have used the Cakes for 1½ years, and never found any "bread to turn out a failure. I have not tasted such nice "Bread for 5 years or more."

AGENTS:—PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

JUST ARRIVED,

FELT HATS,	STRAW HATS,	SOFT CAPS,
FROM Rs. 6-8.	Rs. 3-8.	FROM Rs. 3.

OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.

THORPE AND CO.,
TAILORS, SHIRT-MAKERS, GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

GEMMED RINGS.

AT present our Supply comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form of ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few is quite "ORIENTAL." The application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting crudity in an appreciable form as far as fashion is concerned is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship, Better value is not obtainable in any Establishment at Bombay, Native or European. Quality for Quality our prices will be found the lowest in Bombay. For the finest Qualities in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphire, Turquoises, etc., etc.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SERRAVALLO'S FERRUGINOUS QUININE,

THE GREAT AUSTRIAN TONIC OF PERUVIAN BARK and IRON:

OVER 300 MEDICAL CERTIFICATES,

Notifying its great strength-giving properties and at the same time being of an

EXQUISITE TASTE.

Price per Bottle, Rs. 2-8. Per Dozen, Rs. 24.

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY:

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks. Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C.P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-DAY, FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 19th.

THE GAIETY COMPANY,

The CAREY FAMILY and Others.

MINSTREL CIRCLE.

THE CAREYS—Miss DOLLY CAMERON and Mr. W. DURANT, and Mr. WILL H. MEYERS and Mr. PECK who have kindly Volunteered.

To conclude with the BURLESQUE of

ROMEO AND JULIET,

Introducing the latest Songs and Dances

AND

The GREAT GORGEOUS MAGNET.

Plan at SOUNDY and CO.'S.

MANAGER ..... W. G. CAREY.

MUSICAL DIRECTOR, Mr. F. SEYMOUR DOVE.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 22nd June, being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

THACKER, SPINK & CO.,

CALCUTTA.

JUST PUBLISHED, CROWN 8vo., SEWED, Re. 1.

NOTES ON STABLE MANAGEMENT.

FOOD, WATER, AIR AND VENTILATION, GROOMING, GEAR, &c.

BY VETY. CAPT. J. A. NUNN, F.R.C.V.S., C.I.E., D.S.O.

ILLUSTRATED HORSE-BREAKING, By M. Horace Hayes, F. R. C. V. S., Author of "Points of the Horse." Illustrated by J. H. Oswald Brown, and by Photographs specially taken. Second Edition, re-written and greatly enlarged. 16mo. buckram. Rs. 21.

MODERN POLO. By E. D. Miller, late 17th Lancers. Edited by M. H. Hayes, F. R. C. V. S. With 64 illustrations from Photographs. Impl. 16mo. Rs. 12-8.

A BOBBERY PACK IN INDIA. With an Appendix containing a short Excursus on Banting and an Interview with Mr. Pickwick. By Captain Julian. Crown 8vo. sewed. Re. 1-8.

DOGS FOR HOT CLIMATES. A Guide for Residents in Tropical Countries as to suitable Breeds, their Respective Uses, Management and Doctoring By Vero Shaw, Author of "The Book of the Dog." The Veterinary portion by Capt. M. H. Hayes, F. R. C. V. S. 24 illustrations. Typical Dogs photographed from life. Crown 8vo, cloth. Rs. 3.

THE EARLY ANNALS OF THE ENGLISH IN BENGAL; being the Bengal Public Consultations for the first half of the 18th Century. Summarised, Extracted and Edited, with Introduction and Illustrative Addenda. By C. R. Wilson, M. A. Volume I. Royal 8vo. cloth. Rs. 12.

ANCIENT AND MODERN LAW OF EVIDENCE AND EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES; including the Duties and Liabilities of Pleaders in India. With an Appendix containing the Legal Practitioners' Act and the Rules of the several High Courts relating to the Admission of Pleaders and Mukhtars. By Henry N. Morison, Barrister-at-Law. Crown 8vo. cloth. Rs. 6.

A HANDBOOK OF PHOTOGRAPHY for Amateurs in India. By George Ewing. Crown 8vo. cloth. Rs. 7.

THE INDIAN PENAL CODE: with a Commentary. By W. R. Hamilton, Barrister-at-Law, Presidency Magistrate, Bombay. Royal 8vo. cloth. Rs. 16.

POULTRY-KEEPING IN INDIA. A Simple and Practical Book on their Care and Treatment; their various Breeds; and the means of rendering them Profitable. By Isa Tweed, Author of "Cowkeeping in India." With Illustrations. Rs. 4.

CASHMERE FAMILIES. A Narrative of the Experiences of a Lady with Children. With Useful Hints as to how the Journey and Residence there may be comfortably made. By M. C. B. 12mo. cloth. Rs. 2.

A SHORT TREATISE ON HINDU LAW. As administered in the Courts of British India. By Herbert Cowell, Barrister-at-Law. Demy 8vo. cloth. Rs. 6.

DIGEST OF ANGLO-MUHAMMADAN LAW. Being an Attempt to set forth in the form of a Code the Rules now actually administered to Muhammadans only by the Civil Courts of British India. With Notes and References to Case Law and ancient Authorities. By Sir R. K. Wilson. Demy 8vo. cloth. Rs. 15.

FLOWERS AND GARDENS IN INDIA. A Manual for Beginners. By Mrs. R. Temple-Wright. Third Edition. Post 8vo. boards. Rs. 2.

A DIGEST OF INDIAN LAW CASES. And of the Reports of the Cases heard in Appeal by the Privy Council, 1887—89. With an Index of Cases. By Joseph Vera Woodman, Barrister-at-Law. Imperial 8vo. cloth. Rs 12.

A GUIDE TO HINDUSTANI. Specially designed for the use of Officers and Men serving in India, containing Colloquial Sentences in Persian and Roman character and in English; also a Series of Arzis in Urdu written character, with their translation in Roman Urdu and English Translations. By Surgn.-Lieut.-Col. G. S. A. Ranking, B.A., M. D., Secretary to the Board of Examiners, Calcutta. Third Edition, Revised and Enlarged. Crown 8vo. cloth. Rs. 6.

INTRODUCTORY EXERCISES IN URDU PROSE COMPOSITION. With Notes and Translations. By Surgn.-Lieut.-Col. G. Ranking, M.D., M.R.A.S, and Munivi Mohammed Yusuff Jafari. Crown 8vo. cloth. Rs 5.

A POCKET-BOOK OF COLLOQUIAL URDU FOR MILITARY RECONNAISSANCE. For use of Officers and Men, for examination, reference and on service. By Surgn.-Lieut.-Col. G. S. A. Ranking, B.A., M. D., Secretary to the Board of Examiners, Fort William. 16mo, cloth. Rs. 2.

ANGLO-URDU MEDICAL MANUAL AND VOCABULARY OF WORDS, Phrases and Professional Conversation; for the use of Practitioners, Nurses, Missionaries and the General Public. By Rev. G. Small, M.A., and Surgeon-General C. N. Francis, late Medical College, Calcutta. Crown 8vo. Rs. 5.

ROMANISED URDU GRAMMAR. Compiled upon new lines, giving the gist of large Grammars in a small compass. By Rev. G. Small, M.A., late Missionary in Bengal. Crown 8vo. Rs. 5.

THE SEPOY OFFICER'S MANUAL. Originally written by Capt. E. G. Barrow. Revised, Re-written and brought up to date by Capt. E. H. Bingley, 7th Bengal Infantry. 12mo. cloth. Rs. 2-8.

THE CARLSBAD TREATMENT FOR TROPICAL AILMENTS. And How to Carry it out in India. By Surgeon-Major L. Tarleton Young. Ex. fcap. 8vo. cloth. Rs. 4.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.

Freight Report, &c.

Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.

Imports and Exports of Bullion.

Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.

Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.

Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs 10.

Single Copy.....Annas 4.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

"SQUARE BOTTLE" WHISKY.,

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S

FINEST OLD

HIGHLAND MALT,

The Most Popular Whisky in India,

Rs. 35-6 per dozen, Cash.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,

AND FROM ALL RETAILERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,

INCLUDING

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana State Railway, the Holkar State Railway, the Sindia-Neemuch State Railway, the Rewari-Ferozepore State Railway and the Cawnpore Achnera-State Railway.)

NOTICE.

NIGHT MIXED TRAINS BETWEEN ANAND AND RUTLAM.

ON and from MONDAY, the 22nd instant, the Night Through MIXED TRAINS which now RUN between ANAND and RUTLAM, will be run between ANAND and DAKOR only, until further notice:—

DOWN TRAIN.	H.	M.		UP TRAIN.	H.	M.
Anand .....Dep.	21	20		Dakor .....Dep.	6	0
Bhalej	Arr. 21	41		Umreth	Arr. 6	14
	Dep. 21	43			Dep. 6	16
Umreth	Arr. 22	3		Bhalej	Arr. 6	37
	Dep. 22	5			Dep. 6	39
Dakor ..... Arr.	22	18		Anand ..... Arr.	7	0

D. POWELL,
Acting Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 18th June, 1896.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY,

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance).....Rs. 12
Ditto (including postage to Europe). Rs. 15

Single Copy .....As. 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. C. A. Turner, Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate and effects of ASSUR PURSHOTAM, TOOLSIDAS KHIMJEE and CULLIANJEE WALJEE, Trustees of the estate of JAMNABAI, daughter of the said ASSUR PURSHOTAM, VASSONJEE RAMDAS, husband and guardian of the said JAMNABAI, and TEJBAI, widow of PARSEY LAKHOO, grandmother of ASSUR PURSHOTAM, have contracted TO SELL the property hereunder described to Mr. PURBHOODAS JEEWANDAS. ALL PERSONS having any claim in the same by way of mortgage gift, lease, lien, inheritance or otherwise are hereby requested to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned, at their office, No 9, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to such claim which will be deemed to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY:—

FIRST.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground admeasuring 284 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under quit and ground rent No. 732, and Pension and Tax No. 895, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, a portion of which facing the Mint Road has fallen down and the other near it is propped up, situate on the East side of Modykhana Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward A No. 1971, and Street No. 100 and 173-175 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the said Mint Road, on or towards the West by Modykhana Street aforesaid, on or towards the North by the property of Pitamber Narayen, and on or towards the South by the property hereinafter 2ndly described and which said premises were formerly occupied by the said Tejbai and others and are now vacant.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of ground admeasuring 169 Sq. Yds. or thereabouts, situate on the East side of Modykhana Street, within the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay registered by the Collector of . and Revenue under quit and ground rent No. 733, together with the messuage, tenement and dwelling-house standing thereon, being in a dilapidated condition and requiring thorough repairs, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under Ward A No. 1970 and Street Nos. 98, Mint Road and 171 Mody Street and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by said Mint Road, on or towards the West by said Modykhana Street, on or towards the North by the property hereinbefore 1stly described, and on or towards the South by the property of Ramjee Chatoor and which said premises were formerly occupied by the said Tejbai and others but are now vacant, together with all building materials old and new lying in and about the aforesaid 1stly and 2ndly described premises.

MULJEE RAGHAVJEE,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

Bombay, 17th June, 1896.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS CASSINATH DEWJI DHURU, MANICK GOPAL PATIL, and BHAGUBAI, wife of HARIBA TUKARAM WARADI and Committee of the said HARIBA TUKARAM WARADI (now a lunatic) both all of Bombay Hindu inhabitants, have contracted for the absolute SALE of the undermentioned property, that is to say:—FIRSTLY—All that piece of vacant Foras Freehold and, situate at DeLisle Road, Parel, bearing Collector's Old No. 2910 and 4077, New No. 1-2-2393, and 2443, and New Survey No. 1-2978, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under C Ward No. 1824, Street No. 832, containing by admeasurement 4797 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the North and East by land of the Vendors herein secondly and thirdly described, on the South by a Gowan or public passage, and on the West by the land of Catharina Baptista Quini and others. SECONDLY.—All that piece of vacant Foras Freehold Land situate at DeLisle Road, Parel, bearing Collector's Old No. 324, New No. 12370, and New Survey No. 2-2978, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under Ward No. 1823, Street No. 832, containing by admeasurement 1899 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the North partly by the property of Chatoorbhuj Govindjee and Dhunjee Mowjee, on or towards the East partly by the property of Cursondas Vallubhdas and partly by the property of Madhowrao Gunput, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the tenant of the late Dhunjee Mowjee and are now in the occupation of the tenant of the said Vendors.

All persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand, in, to, or upon the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office, Standard Buildings, Hornby Row, within the Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which time the sale will be completed and all claims of which notice shall not previously have been received will be considered null and void.—Dated this 19th day of June, 1896.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, AND OWEN,
Attornies for the Purchaser.

INSURANCES.

CALEDONIAN

INSURANCE COMPANY,

FOUNDED 1805.

THE OLDEST SCOTTISH INSURANCE OFFICE

HEAD OFFICE: 19, George Street, Edinburgh.

FIRE RESERVE FUNDS..... £577,096

Fire Insurances accepted on approved property, at Current Rates.

C. MACDONALD & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

23, Apollo Street.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

They may talk of the joys of a well-seasoned Clay,
And Myall and Briar-root their virtues display,
But take them all freely and Meerschaum to boot,
And give me the chance at a Neuberg's Cheroot.

On the charms of a Cigarette others may dwell,
And the merits of Turkish Tobacco as well,
But give me the thing that my fancy best suits,
And I'm satisfied only by Neuberg's Cheroots.

English or Native made, take the lot all in all,
Cigar or Cheroot-shaped, both large and both small,
The Brands of all others on one side I'll put,
And stick to my love for a Neuberg's Cheroot.

Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots.

CATALOGUE FORWARDED ON APPLICATION TO

J. NEUBERG,
51 ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yens 12,000,000	=	Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	" 4,500,000	=	" 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....	" 4,130,000	=	" 8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863

CAPITAL.....Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers

LONDON OFFICE 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign Money, executes investment orders in Securities on all India, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1: each succeeding line As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision: The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 80 per cent. and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 16—MARCKS and Co., Lt., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

RELY on the reliable, trust the trustworthy, as when petty dealers close their doors after a short time your SEWING MACHINES would be thrown in the Market without parts or appliances.—SINGER COMPANY. Est ablished in 1850.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING MART, 21, Esplanade Road, near the Clock Tower, Bombay. INSTALLATIONS Supplied and Erected. Large and Varied Electrical Stock.

FRESH DAIRY BUTTER—In 1 lb., ½ lb., and ¼ lb. tins. Good for travellers. Per tin As. 14, 8 and 4, respectively. Guaranteed Purest, money returned, if not approved.—PEARSE and Co., Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

TO LET.—Suite of Rooms Furnished, Top Flat GYMKHANA CHAMBERS. Suitable for married couple. Apply to Wm. C. KEITH, care of Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co.

£1,943,475 NEW ASSURANCES were signed by the STANDARD in 1895, the largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

WANTED, an English-built light VICTORIA, Second-hand, in good condition. Price Rs. 400—500. Apply "A. B. C.", care of this Paper.

WANTED, two or three First Class Life Assurance CANVASSERS, for a large and influential Life Office. Liberal Salary and Commission to good men. Apply "A." care of Manager.

WALER or C. B. strong for Brougham work, wanted at once. Address stating price "J," care of this Office.

DANTRA and Co.'s well-known TEAS—Rose Orange Pekoe Rs. 1-10; Rose Pekoe Rs. 1-8; Flowery Orange Pekoe Rs. 1-6; Flowery Pekoe Rs. 1-4; Orange Pekoe Rs. 1-2; Pekoe Rs. 1; Pekoe Souchong Ans. 14; Souchong Ans. 12 and Congou Ans. 10 per lb. N. B. DANTRA and Co. 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

NEW STEEL LANCASHIRE BOILERS, 30'+7'+120 lbs. working pressure, high class fittings, now ready for delivery. Government Inspector's Certificate. RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS, Bombay.

TRY OUR ICES.—The Most Delicious Cream Ices. Two kinds every day. Orders for Moulds executed at Shortest notice, and sent to any part of Bombay. Reduced Rates.—F. CLICK CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, 83, Medows Street, Bombay.

PIANOS for HIRE and on the Monthly Payment System, Rs 23 per Month, will purchase, a good Iron-framed PIANO.—S. ROSE and Co., Bombay.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Steam Press.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire, by Day or Month, at the LUXURY STABLE of Mr. DISSONJEE EDULJEE CHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial solicited.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An Indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamers plying in the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book Sellers and Railway Terminus.

"P and O" SPECIAL LIQUEUR SCOTCH WHISKY.—10 Years Old. To be had of D. C. COMRIGAR, Crawford Market, Bombay.

SPECIAL CREAM SCOTCH WHISKY.—Recommended by the Medical Profession. D. C. COMRIGAR, Crawford Market, Bombay.

SANDEMAN'S WINES.—INVALID PORT, Rs. 29 per dozen. D. C. COMRIGAR, Crawford Market, or TURNER, MORRISON and Co., Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

URO-PATHO Laboratory and Consultation Room, No. 7, Whitesway, Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road, Specialist's Hours 5 to 7 P.M. SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS on application.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I stayed in this Hotel for 5 days, and received every attention from Mr Pestonji, the Proprietor, and the Staff. The Proprietor kindly arranged for a place to cook my food and I am much obliged to him for it. I recommend this Hotel to all Orthodox Hindus—RADHA KISHAN RAI BAHADUR, Kashmir.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

DO DOCTORS DISAGREE?—In some cases they do. But the result derived by administering BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE in cases of Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Remittents and Influenza, has proved that the Medical Profession has arrived at only one verdict, and that is they have to find the first case that has not been benefited by the use of either of them as Numerous Testimonials will testify. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture possess the all-important advantage over other Febrifuges that they may be administered when fever is on. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP and Co.; TREACHER & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co. HEYNON & Co.; and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price, 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MINERS.—Two experienced MINERS unemployed, thoroughly understand rock drills, anxious for employment. Address "MINER," care of this Office.

CHEAP ARTICLES, near Crawford Markets, next to Omrigar, Oilmen Stores, Tea, Coffee, Patent Medicine, Tobacco, Cigars, Cut-Cheese, Bacon, Ham, &c., Outstation orders attended.—C. S. DEMELLO & Co.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay; in the Mofussil, postage extra.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

INDIAN ART WARES, for SALE at the BEAY ART WORKSHOPS, near the Crawford Markets, Show-room, open daily.

WATERPROOF BILLIARD COVERS indispensable during the Monsoon, may be obtained at JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 16, Marine Street.

FOR SALE, NAGUR'S World-Renowned Fire and Burglar Proof SAFES, Chests Patent, Key, Detector Locks, Cash Boxes, Paper Boxes, &c. &c., Safes by all English and Foreign Makers. Repairs carefully executed.—NAGUR and Co., 23, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

FRESH SHIPMENT Every month.—REAL MANILLA CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, at Rs. 5, 4-8 and 4 per 100, respectively. These Cigars are carefully Selected and packed in Boxes of 100 by our Agent at Manilla. The daily increasing demand proves their Superiority, and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than other firms. A Trial earnestly solicited.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Cigar Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

HAND-BOOK, OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE.....Rs. 6½

Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay, The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad, [illegible]

NOTICES.

HIGH CLASS WINES.

WE have been appointed AGENTS for:—

MESSRS. SANDEMAN, SONS & Co., LONDON.

MESSRS. SANDEMAN & Co., OPORTO.

MESSRS. SANDEMAN, BUCK & Co., JEREZ DE LA FRONTERA.

These names are a sufficient GUARANTEE of the QUALITY of WINES bearing their Names. Moreover, those we now import have been specially selected for India and the East.

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

ESPLANADE HOTEL

ANNEXE, APOLLO BUNDER.

REDUCED RATES FOR THE MONSOON.

For particulars apply

MANAGER.

TERMS.—From June 1st to 30th Sept.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
LONDON & LIVERPOOL.
Wholesale Agent for India
STANLEY OAKES,
13-2 Government Place, Calcutta, and of all Chemists

BLUE SERGES.

FOR BLUE SERGES,
BOTH FINE AND COARSE,
APPLY TO THE
ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

WANTED.

NOTICE.

P. W. ACCOUNTS CLERKS WANTED.

FOUR VACANCIES; two permanent in Head Quarters Office, pay Rs. 25, and two in Sub-Divisional Offices, pay up to Rs. 30. Only qualified Candidates who have passed public service entrance examination and have experience in Public Works Accounts and hold good certificates need apply.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
Kanara.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE.

Under instructions from the executors of the late Mr. J. T. Rogers, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the residence of Rood, Colaba, behind the Tramway Stables, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished furniture, plated, glass, and crockery ware, a first-rate mahogany cottage piano by Playel and hunting, polo and racing saddles and side saddles, one D.-B. C.-F. gun by Greener, one D.-B. P.-F. gun by Kelley, several swords, musical boxes, field and studio cameras, a handsome strong vis-a-vis victoria, &c.

One English C-spring buggy, very easy running, in splendid condition with an Australian mare 7 years old, fast and strong, goes well and quiet in harness with a set of harness complete.

The property is on view.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods:—

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong palanquin office-shigram in very good order.

1 second-hand strong glass-fronted miniature brougham.

1 grey Arab gelding, fast trotter, goes in saddle and harness, quiet and believed sound.

1 black Arab pony, 13-3, 5 years, going in saddle and harness, very showy.

1 second-hand strong 4-seated open carriage.

1 victoria with removable coach-box.

On MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bell Lane, Fort, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass, and crockery ware, a first-rate mahogany grand square pianoforte by Shieldmaker and Soehne, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, Hitmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, a handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham with a powerful grey Arab horse and harness, &c., the property of H. FREDERICK, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 19th June, 1896.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF FULL-SIZED BILLIARD TABLE, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 19th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, without reserve, at Apollo Bunder, opposite Messrs. Green & Read's Refreshment Rooms:—

A full-sized billiard table by Burroughs and Watts, with balls, cues, marking board, and a pair of hanging lamps, English lamps, English clock, sofa, chairs, etc.

Property on view.

Our WEEKLY SALE will take place on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, instead of Monday, the 22nd inst., the latter day being a Mahomedan holiday.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On TUESDAY next, the 23rd inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and colored piece-goods and the following:—

2 small ivory busts of Lord Northbrook and Col. Phayre.

A few cases of Spanish wine, consisting of port, sherry, claret, &c., also provision and fruits in syrup.

A quantity of household furniture, consisting of drawing-room, dining, dressing, and washband tables, drawing-room sofas and chairs, wardrobe, single bed, &c.

10 cases each 5 dozen tins corn flour.

47 cases each 6 dozen tins corn flour.

20 cases each 4 dozen tins oatmeal.

By order of Suntokchund Virchund and on account and at the risk of Juggonnathrao Sunkerao.

1 pearl necklace, 1 gold path, 2 pairs gold, 1 goth watch, 3 gold head ornaments, 2 rudas, 410 tolas of silver utensils, 5 gold embroidered sarees, 1 doopata, 1 kabjo, and 3 shawls.

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of Mr. R. N. Rustomjee.

A lot of sewing machines, stands and tables, tops, wheels, treadles, drawers, and other parts.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong-built office-shigram.
1 strong second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 light victoria.
1 strong-built dog-cart.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR WINES, SPIRITS, ALE, STOUT, HAM, BACON AND CHEESE.

On TUESDAY next, the 23rd instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms to close consignments.

26 cases		whisky.
20	"	whisky.
25	"	champagne in quarts and pints.
5	"	claret fraise champagne in quarts and pints.
5	"	sherry.
50	"	ale in quarts.
20	"	ale in pints.
30	"	stout in quarts.
20	"	stout in pints.
4	"	ham.
4	"	bacon.

13 loaves Stilton cheese.

These will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers, and the samples are on view,

On SATURDAY, the 27th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Church Gate Street, Fort, above Singer's Sewing Machine Depot, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household fuiniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, mahogany and cottage pianoforte by Richard Lipp and Sohn, table ornaments, flower vases, lamps, pictures, carpets, &c., the property of W. R. MACGAULEY, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 19th June, 1896.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE PEARL AND DIAMOND ORNAMENTS, JEWELLERY, &c.

Under instructions from Messrs. Jaitha Bhima and Co. and with the consent of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H.C., and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Shah Navalchand Oodeychand Surti, an insolvent, a pearl merchant, lately carried on business in Bombay, under the name, style and firm of Mauchubhai Navalchand, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m., at their Sale Rooms No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, pearl and diamond ornaments, jewellery, &c., consisting of 3 pearl kanthis, 6 large pearls, 16 pearl tasbirs of 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 strings of pearls, 1 pochi of rose-diamonds and 1 pochi of nine garehs, 9 strings of pearls.

Also by order of Messrs. Jaitha Bhima and Co. and on account and risk of the mortgagor Marwari Koodunmall Sobhagchund—

1 emerald ring, 4 diamond rings, 1 ruby ring, 1 bracelet with pearls and diamonds, 1 kanthi of pearl and emeralds.

Also by order of Messrs. Jaitha Bhima and Co. and on account and risk of the mortgagor Shah Thakoredas Goolabdas:—

1 diamond and ruby necklace, 1 diamond nose-ring, 1 emerald nose-ring, 2 diamond lavangies, 4 diamond rings, 1 ruby nose-ring, 2 ruby hoop rings, and 1 ruby ring.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, June 19, 1896.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... " 10,79,540

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE.
BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY GORDHANDAS KHATAO
VISRAM, C.I.E. Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq. NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—
12 Months to 4½ per cent., Per Annum.
9 do. 4 per cent., do.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing Half-yearly Compound Interest.

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Orde of the Board:
F D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..£1,

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,460
Bank of Bengal	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,320
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,270
Commercial & Ld. Mge ...	{10,000 / 15,000}	100 / 75		16 p.c.	170
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	200,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Chartor Bank ...	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	427
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	£41 6d
Imperial Bank of India	60,000	£20	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,000	1,100	all		675
Anglo-Indian ...	1,245		100	Nil	70
Aurungabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	..	1,000
Bellasy S & W Co. Ld (Belasy)	371	00	all	9 per ct.	290
Bombay Unit-ed	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	915
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co ...	900	500	500	dvd Rs.25	865
Bombay Na-tional Manfg. Co. Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	730
Britannia Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	710
Central India ...	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.50	1,320
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,125
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	1,135
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	110
Cowasjee Nanabhai Mills	600	500	500	25	810
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs12	680
Oberoi Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	745
Currumbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,280
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.25	685
Dhan Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	425
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	680
Framjee Petit..	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	710
Ghadstan	875	1,000	1,000	30	850
Hingunghat Mills	700	600	600	40	660
Howard and Bullough's ..	1,500	500	500	25	780
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	650
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,600
Imperial Cotton ...	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	570
Indian Manfg. Co ...	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,310
Ruto-Chi-na Manufactur-ing Co., Ld ..	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	850
James Greaves Sahapathy ...	1,100	500	500	25	770
Jehangir Mill	800	500	500	dvd Rs.30	825
Jamshedjee Manufacturing Co..	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.10	267½
Jowraj Balloo...	1,600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,150
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	843	1,000	1,000	20	640
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	845
Khanagum					
Kurla					
Lakhmichund Mantg. Co ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,150
Maharaja Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,425
Manchester ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	1010
Manockjee Petit ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,225
Mazagon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,328
Sholapore Mills ...	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,770
Meyer Sassoon ...	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	1,010
Muir Mills	1,000	500	500	15	170
Moolchand Khatau ...	1,212	250	250	dvd Rs12½	397½
Moolji Jaitha ...	1,200	250	250	dvd Rs 12½	354½
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	250	250	dvd 15	...
Madura Mills...	7,770	100	100	Nil	620
National	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	620
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	710
Oriental	6,736	625	625	dvd Rs20	485
Proldeney Mills Co (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,425
Queen Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd tr-40	1010
Spon Mills.....	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,325
Simoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,328
Sholapore Mills ...	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,770
Standerdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	1,010
Southern India Spinning Mas-ters ...	1,200	500	250	dvd Rs12½	397½
Sun Mills, Ld...	1,200	250	250	dvd Rs 12½	354½
Standard Mills ...	1,600	500	500	25	480
Star of India ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	515
Swadeshi Mills ...	475	500	500	dvd Rs30	735
Sassoon and Alliance ...	000	00	500	dvd Rs30	740
Union Spinning, Land Manufac-turing Co....	900	1,000	1,000	50	640
... tion Mills Ld	00	2,500	1,000	...	575
Venkatshunker Lukmishun-ker C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	dvd Rs40	410 xd
Victoria Mills..	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Western India..	1,200	1,000	1,000	35	960
Wadia Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,160
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	190
Bhowruggur City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	250	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	4,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	1185
Braul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	800	200	200	14	192½
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	12	230
Colaba	600	1,588	1,588	dvd Rs15	330
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,370
English Press and Manfg ... Fort	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	1188
French	150	8,500	500	35+80	1150
Harvey and Sahapathy ...	800	500	500	dvd Rs30	600
Bingoll Press Co., Ld	450	450	500	dvd Rs40	380
Khangaum	700	100	100	dvd Rs	165
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	240	450	450	Rs6	525
Mofussil Co operative Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld. ...	300	500	all	15 pr. ct.	255
Mercantile	300	500	500	33	95
Mofussil Co	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	95
Munmar M	5,125	400	400	Nil	285
New Berar.....	1,000	250	all	15	225
New Indian.....	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	535
Prince of Wales	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	182½
Sahapathy (Bellary)	100	500	500	25	620
Samson	500	500	75	20	387
Sind and Punjab Co	860	500	500	20	585
Sholapur Woollen Mills	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	1,399	400	750	50	540
Volkart	870	250	250	Nil	70
RAILWAY COMPANIES.	...	1,000	...	16	200
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	guar. 5 p. c.	210
P. B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 15	...	6.	1,260
MISCELLANEOUS.				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown.....	{1,750 / 600}	100	100	15 / 75	410
Back Bay Bathing Place ...	600	50	50	12	40
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation...	5,000	100	100	12	184
Do. New Issue.	1,500	2,500	1,500	300	6,200
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	375	625	75	1,570
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.....	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	76
Bombay Flour Mill	420	500	500	5 pr. ct.	500
Deccan Paper Mills	720	500	500	50	1,000
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills...	1,000	*	500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.....	1,500	200	200	12	260
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	340
John Roberts & Co	6,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	17½
Kemp & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	175
Kurrachee Landing	1,000	200	175	21	375
Maharanee Ice Manufactur-ing Co	600	600	300	30	200
Maroks & Co., Ld	3,500	100	100	Nil	...
Napier Hotel Co	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	180
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance ...	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	161
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	½	105
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	320
Soondry & Co..	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,070 xd
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100		195
Telephone Co.	9,500	25	100	dvd Rs1	31

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	Rs.	17-3-6
Mexican Dollars	"	nom
Gold Five-Franc Pieces ...	"	nom
Bar Silver	"	40-3
Gold Leaf	"	27-4
Bar Gold, English (old touch)	"	27-4
Bar Australian	"	26-14
Bar bombay	"	26-11
Bar Peshs	"	28-8

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 24m. Sun sets, 6h. 38m. High water, 5-20m., 5-25s. Low water, 11-9m.

Novelty Theatre: The Carey Family's performance, 9 p.m.

Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, Gospel Address to Young Men only, by Rev. Isaac F. Row, 8-30 p.m.

Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Akbar entered, and the steamer Methley Hall left the dock yesterday.

POLO.—There will be no game this afternoon.

GYMKHANA HOCKEY.—There will be a game, this evening, commencing at 5-45, punctually.

THEFT AT KHETWADY.—Nathoo Pachia, a Hindu, residing at the 14th Lane, Khetwady, has reported to the police the theft of gold and silver ornaments and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 220, from a locked box in his stable.

A LOCAL PHONOGRAPHER.—Mr. Hormasji Furdunji Kapadia, who received instructions in short-hand from Mr. Narayan Bhaskar Vagal, has obtained a Pitman's certificate, and been admitted a member of the Phonetic Society.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45 (weather permitting):—

Quadrille ..... Arabian Nights	Karl Kaps
Overture ..... Charles VI	Halvey
Fantasia ..... Paul Jones	Planquette
Gavotte ..... Stephanie	Czibulka
Fantasia ... Songs & Dances of Nothern Europe..	Kuhner
Valse ..... My Queen	Coote

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FATAL FALL OFF A ROOF.—A coroner's inquiry was held, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, on view of the body of a Hindu woman, named Koshabai, aged sixty years, residing at Doorgadavie. On the 10th instant, deceased went on to the roof of an adjoining house to put cooked rice for crows, when her foot accidentally slipped, and she fell on to the ground below, a distance of about fifty-five feet, sustaining injuries to her right thigh and right arm. She was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where she died on Wednesday evening. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

NOVELTY THEATRE.—We desire to draw the attention of our readers to the fact that the Carey family will give another of their popular entertainments, this evening. There is an entire change of programme, consisting of "minstrelsy and the burlesque of "Rome and Juliet." New songs and dances are promised embracing contributions from Miss Dolly Cameron and Mr. Durant, negro comicalities from that favourite amateur, Mr. Will H. Meyers, and a sentimental song by Mr. Peck. These fattractions in addition to the merits of the family should secure a good attendance. Particulars will be found in our advertising column.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A MENDICANT.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Gainoo Ambia, a mendicant, aged fifty, having no fixed place of residence. On the 27th April last, deceased was walking along 3rd Bholwada Street, when he was accidentally knocked down by a carriage, and sustained a fracture of the left hip. He was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where a few days ago he was attacked with diarrhœa. He became exhausted, and died on Wednesday evening. A verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above facts was recorded.

PENALTY FOR MAKING A FALSE COMPLAINT.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Meyers charged Jetha Doorgji, a Marwaree, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 40 in cash, belonging to one Madar Malap. Complainant stated that he entrusted the accused with the money for safe custody, because he was going to take part in dancing and jumping before a taboot with several Mahomedans. On the following day he went to him and demanded the return of the money, when the Marwaree denied all knowledge of it. The Marwaree called witnesses in his defence to prove that complainant and accused had monetary dealings, and that the former owed some money to the latter. The magistrate discharged accused, and fined complainant Rs. 15 for making a false complaint. The amount of the fine, if recovered, was ordered to be paid to accused as compensation.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON AN EX-GOVERNMENT CONTRACTOR.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Cursetji Jamsetji and Rustomji Jamsetji appeared before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, to answer a charge of causing hurt to Hormusji Jivanji Mistry, residing at Gowalia Tank Road. Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Brown and Moir, appeared for the complainant, and the accused were defended by Mr. De Souza, pleader, and Mr. S. F. Taleyarkhan, barrister-at-law. Mr. Brown said that complainant was a retired gentleman, and was for many years a Government contractor and partner in the firm of Messrs. Frederick Rowland and Co. He was the owner of several valuable properties beginning from the big shop of Messrs. Kemp and Co. at Gowalia Tank Road and leading to Breach Candy. He had nothing to do with accused's family at all, except that he had the misfortune to enter into a contract with the accused's mother, who was the executrix of their father's will, and her co-executors for the purchase of one of their (accused's) father's properties. That alone brought complainant into the circumstances of that family. The accused's father died on the 17th March 1895. He entirely ignored the two accused and their brother Nanabhai in the will, and appointed his widow as the executrix. On the 9th April last she and her co-executors applied for probate, when Cursetji, one of the accused, filed a caveat. In the meantime Cursetji became insolvent, and the official assignee, after taking time to consider his position, declined to prosecute the caveat, which was in consequence dismissed. The object of the accused was perfectly clear. This was no ordinary case of assault. It was deliberately carried out by these young men for the purpose of gaining by unfair means, what they could not otherwise gain in a court of law, by terrorising the person, who had done nothing except entering into a contract, for the purchase of their father's property, with their mother and her co-executors. Rustomji at first did not oppose the grant of the probate of his father's will as he was not in Bombay. Complainant, Hormusji, contracted to purchase the property in the ordinary course of business. On the 19th May, Nanabhoy, accused's brother, filed a suit in the High Court, which was still pending. On the same day accused's solicitors served complainant with a notice, warning him not to complete the purchase, though they had nothing whatever to do with him and had no right to approach him. On that very afternoon both the accused assaulted complainant in Tamarind Lane, in the Fort. That assault was the subject of proceedings before Mr. Webb, and that matter would have been disposed of had it not been that Cursetji, the first accused, was in the Civil jail. Rustomji was there, but could not be proceeded against on account of the non-service of subpœna. Not content with the assault in Tamarind Lane, these young men again assaulted Mr. Hormusji on the morning of the 20th May, close by his residence, on the public road, inflicting a wound on the cheek, which the court had already noticed, when the information was filed. The complainant narrowly escaped losing the sight of his eye. It was no ordinary case of assault, but one in which the offence committed was a very serious one. After complainant and his two witnesses were examined, the case was adjourned for further hearing.

WILL DISPUTE IN A PARSEE FAMILY.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, on Wednesday, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, heard the case in which Rustomji Jamsetji charged his maternal uncle, Mr. Ratanshah Dadabhoy, Bhicaji Dadabhoy, and Naorojee Manajee with assault and criminal intimidation, at the Crawford Market, on the 28th of last month. From the information filed by complainant it appeared that he had instituted certain proceedings in the High Court in respect of the will alleged to have been executed by his late father, who died possessed of property worth Rs. 1,15,000, and an injunction was applied for restraining the second accused (complainant's maternal uncle) and his father from interfering with the property in any way. In the will the complainant's mother was appointed sole legatee, and no provision was made for the children. Consequent upon the complainant having obtained the prohibitory order, ill-feeling existed between the parties in the case, and civil and criminal litigation had ensued. He was assaulted by the accused at the poultry-yard in the market. The latter told him during the assault "that they would teach him how to obtain injunctions from High Court." Mr. De Quadros, pleader, appeared for the complainant, the Hon. Mr. Pherozshah M. Mehta, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, and Wadia, defended Mr. Ratanshah, while Mr. Brown, solicitor, defended the second and the third accused. Complainant gave his evidence to the above effect, and was then submitted to the severe fire of cross examination by the Hon. Mr. Mehta, during the course of which complainant admitted having been in jail on several occasions for house-breaking and theft. Mr. Brown having also cross-examined the complainant, the matter was adjourned.

PRACTICAL ENGINEER. An Unrivalled Medium for Engineering Advertisements.
Engineers should read the story of the next Naval War now appearing in the Practical Engineer.
PRACTICAL ENGINEER. The Engineers' paper. Brimful of useful information. 2d. weekly. All newsagents.

MR. HEMMING AND THE MAGISTRATE.

AMENITIES OF THE BENCH AND THE BAR.

ON Thursday before last, Mr. Hemming, solicitor, High Court, offered to hand over to Mr. Justice Parsons and Mr. Justice Ranade, an application as an officer of the court against an order said to have been made by Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Justice Parsons declined to receive the application, remarking that it must be submitted in chambers or to the Chief Justice. Mr. Hemming has since submitted it to the Chief Justice. It ran as follows:—

That I being duly qualified, and having paid certain fees, was duly admitted as an attorney, and my name is on the roll of this court. I am a solicitor of the Supreme Court of Judicature in England and a notary public. As such attorney, I am an officer of this court, and amenable to its jurisdiction and entitled to its protection. Upon such admission, I am entitled to practise ("inter alia") in the court of the Fourth Presidency Magistrate of Bombay. The learned Fourth Presidency Magistrate has, without hearing me, without cause and improperly declined to allow me to appear on behalf of my client in certain criminal cases now pending in his court. The learned magistrate has to that extent suspended me from practice, and that by a verbal order. The magistrate has acted "ultra vires" and assumed to himself a power which is only exercised by this court, after due enquiry and full hearing. I am apprehensive that the magistrate will act similarly in other cases when he desires so to do, and I have sustained, and will sustain, loss and damage by such action. I requested the magistrate to refer the matter to this court, but he declined to do so. Without admitting in any way such summary jurisdiction so claimed by the magistrate over advocates practising in his court, I absolutely deny that there was a shadow of foundation for complaint, and submit that it was the knowledge of this fact that induced the magistrate to decline to submit the matter to this court. I treated the magistrate with every proper respect, both in speech and action, bowing to his order to sit down, and respectfully making such applications as I made. But, on the contrary, the magistrate addressed me in a rough loud voice, and in a most discourteous manner, I, therefore, pray that your lordships will be pleased to pass such orders and to take such steps as will secure to me the privileges conferred upon me as an attorney and officer of this court. I crave leave to refer to the affidavits filed in the application for revision made on behalf of Mr. James Fitzgerald in support of his petition.

The application was received by the Chief Justice, and the matter will be considered in chambers.

YESTERDAY, before Mr. Justice Parsons and Mr. Justice Ranade, Mr. Raikes, instructed by Mr. Hemming, on behalf of Mr. James Fitzgerald, applied for a postponement of the matter in which Mr. Fitzgerald moved for a revision of the order made by Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, declining to allow Mr. Hemming to cross-examine the witnesses or conduct the cross-cases between Mr. Fitzgerald and Mr. Flanagan.

Mr. Raikes said he applied for an adjournment, as he had no opportunity of perusing the report which the magistrate had made to the court. They applied to see the report on Tuesday, but it had not then been received, and it was only on Wednesday afternoon they were informed it had been received, but they had not as yet seen it.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in handing over the report to Mr. Raikes, remarked that there did not seem to be much to say in regard to it.

Mr. Raikes saw no reason why the case might not stand over, as the magistrate had allowed the cases before him to stand over till the first July.

Mr. Justice Parsons observed that he did not think this court would be justified in allowing the matter to stand over.

Mr. Raikes again expressed a wish for an adjournment.

Mr. Justice Parsons said, as far as he could see, there was no necessity for an adjournment, as the magistrate was not justified in treating Mr. Hemming in the way he had done. If the facts in the magistrate's report were to be taken as mentioned therein, he had admitted that when certain questions, which he considered to be irrelevant, were asked, he told Mr. Hemming to sit down, and afterwards refused to allow him to go on with the cross-examination.

Mr. Raikes: He admit he told Mr. Fitzgerald to engage another pleader?

Mr. Justice Parsons: Yes, and on those points, this court is with you, and if you are willing to accept that, there is an end of the matter.

The magistrate's report, above referred to, was as follows:—

The case in question was one of ordinary assault, and was being treated summarily under the provisions of section 370, chapter 20, of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The first hearing took place on the 30th April last, and lasted about an hour; the second hearing, which occupied nearly two hours, came off on the 15th May; and the greater portion of these hearings was taken up by Mr. Hemming's persistence in introducing irrelevant matters. I may be permitted to mention that Mr. Hemming has now appeared before me in several cases, and I have always treated him with courtesy and forbearance, though his conduct has usually been the reverse of respectful to the court, and he tried the court's patience by unnecessarily protracting the proceedings. On the present occasion, he not only persisted in asking irrelevant questions, and taking up the court's time in needless discussions, but refused to take the court's ruling that, in a summary case of this kind, the court was bound to record only such evidence as is considered necessary, and went on dictating to the court what notes should be taken down, and very frequently asked me to take notes of matters which in no way concerned the case. I had thereupon to tell him not to dictate to me, and that I would record only such facts as I considered necessary. There was, however, not a single admission, important or otherwise, which I refused to take down; in fact, none was obtained in cross-examination. The account which Mr. Hemming has given of what took place on the 28th May, when the case was at the third hearing, is, I am sorry to say, wholly garbled and misleading. As will appear from its perusal, it had nothing to do with the case; and as it, moreover, contained misstatements, I refused to file it with the proceedings, and handed it to my clerk to be returned to Mr. Hemming. It is untrue that I flung it from me in a passion. Mrs. Flanagan seemed to me to be a witness answering Mr. Hemming's questions fairly and straightforwardly, but Mr. Hemming continued asking her irrelevant questions, would not take her full answers, and went on confusing her. The professional gentleman on the other side often appealed to me on her behalf; and I felt bound to interfere, and ruled certain questions as irrelevant, such as questions about the witness's husband being the best boxer in the B. B. and C. I. Railway, and about the meaning she attached to a certain expression used in her husband's letter to the accused. (This letter is said to be unaccountably missing, but from the accompanying report of my judicial clerk, it will be found that it was returned to Mr. Hemming.) Even after this ruling, Mr. Hemming persisted in pursuing the same line of cross-examination, and asked the witness further questions like the following: Do you consider it an act of familiarity or hostility to a lady to promise to lend her dress? Would you lend your dress to a stranger to be photographed in? Would you lend it only to be photographed in or also to walk in? Seeing that the hearing was being unnecessarily protracted, and that the case had already gone into a third hearing, and very little progress made, I again asked Mr. Hemming to address himself to relevant matters, remarking, in passing, that nearly one hour had been wasted in irrelevant questions, and the parties put to needless costs. Mr. Hemming, thereupon, again commenced to argue, and said in his usual offensive manner that it was incorrect to say that nearly one hour had been wasted, and that the court had sat some minutes after the time. I asked him to go on with the cross-examination, and not to argue, but he would not obey this direction, and after one or two more ineffectual attempts to make him proceed with the case, I had to ask him to sit down, as I felt he was being deliberately disrespectful to me, as he had given a prize of Rs. 25 to other magistrates. Moreover, when I gave his client an opportunity to further question the same witness, Mr. Hemming needlessly interfered, and whispered something to him, with the result that he, too, declined to cross-examine. It is true that when Mr. Hemming asked permission to cross-examine two other witnesses, I refused to allow him to do so, as he had not then purged himself of the contempt shown towards the court. When a third witness, however, gave evidence, and Mr. Hemming again asked my permission to cross-examine him, I agreed to allow him to do so if he apologised for his previous contumacious behaviour. He declined to do so. It is not true that, at the close of the case that day, I said I would not allow Mr. Hemming to appear on the next occasion, but I remember having said to the accused that as Mr. Hemming did not know how to behave in court, the accused must engage another counsel and this I did because a charge had already been framed and I did not wish the accused to be prejudiced in his defence. I here beg leave to submit that it would be scarcely possible to go on with the business of the court, or to maintain its dignity, if conduct such as Mr. Hemming has again and again been guilty of is to be tolerated. It is scarcely necessary to say that I have no objection to hear Mr. Hemming in this or in any other case, if he will only have a due regard to his position as an officer of the High Court, and act with that courtesy and respect which the court has a right to expect, and which, happily, it receives from all other professional gentlemen, and now that this matter has thus been brought to the notice of the Honourable the Judges of the High Court, I beg to appeal to their lordships to order Mr. Hemming to behave in future as he ought to. I may also be permitted to add that it is untrue that I have recorded in this case all such facts as go against the accused, and none as go in their favour. Such a mis-statement, especially after one of Mr. Hemming's clients has been discharged by me on the same evidence, is not only wholly unfair, but shows the spirit in which he has prepared his affidavit.

Mr. Raikes asked for an order that Mr. Hemming should be allowed to conduct Mr. Fitzgerald's case before Mr. Dastur, according to law. In support of his application, the learned counsel cited a case from the Calcutta High Court reports.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving the court's decision in the matter, said: We take the facts from the report of the magistrate, and after so doing, it is impossible to come to any other conclusion than that the magistrate's procedure has been somewhat erroneous. Naturally enough, the pleader, eager and anxious in his client's causes, wishes to put all the questions to a witness that he considers to be likely to assist that cause. Naturally enough, when accused of wasting the time of the court, he would endeavour to show that he had not done so. On the other hand, the magistrate would be intent to finish his cases without undue delay, and would not be disposed to allow what he considered an irrelevant and too lengthy cross-examination or argument. The law has given the magistrate full power in this matter, and he ought to be firm and skilful enough to rule and keep order in his court. In the present case, the magistrate has been indiscreet, and while he has omitted to use the lawful means at his command to keep the pleader in check, he has done what he had no possible right to do. To take the instances in question. The magistrate had no right to tell the pleader to sit down in the middle of his cross-examination, because he was asking irrelevant questions. He could only rule a particular question irrelevant, and refuse to allow it to be put, and order the pleader to proceed with another question. The magistrate had no right to refuse to allow the pleader to cross-examine two witnesses, because he had not purged himself of the contempt shown towards the court, or to allow him to cross-examine the third only if he apologised for his previous contumacious behaviour. The magistrate had no right to tell the accused that he must engage another counsel, as Mr. Hemming did not know how to behave in court. An accused person has a right to be defended by the pleader of his choice. In all these things the magistrate has been acting illegally, and he must be so informed, and his orders be reversed. As to the magistrate's complaints about the pleader, we do not see how we can interfere. If, as the magistrate now complains, the pleader persists in asking irrelevant questions, dictates to him, wastes the court's time, tries the court's patience, is deliberately disrespectful to him, all we can say is that the magistrate himself must be to blame if he allows this to go on. His decision on any matter, whether it be the relevancy of a question or the admissibility of a document, is final so far as his court is concerned, and must be obeyed. To ensure this, the law has placed at his command the powerful remedy of being able to commit for contempt of court; and he should not hesitate to use it in case of necessity. We reverse the order of the magistrate refusing to allow the pleader of the accused to cross-examine the witnesses, and all after-proceedings. The case should be resumed from that stage.

Mr. Raikes said that the magistrate, after refusing to allow Mr. Hemming to cross-examine the witnesses, had framed a charge, with reference to which the witnesses had not been cross-examined. The learned counsel asked that the charge be struck out of the proceedings. It would be manifestly unfair to allow it to stand.

Mr. Justice Parsons thought the court should not pass such an order in the absence of the complainant.

Mr. Raikes said there was no particular merit in the charge, and the magistrate could easily re-frame it if the facts remained the same after proper cross-examination.

Mr. Justice Parsons: You wish the court to rule that the case should be resumed from the point where the magistrate told Mr. Hemming to sit down?

Mr. Raikes answering in the affirmative, their lordships gave a direction in their judgment accordingly.

For the reasons given, the court reversed the order of the magistrate refusing to allow the pleader of the accused to cross-examine the witnesses, and all after-proceedings. The case should be resumed from that stage.

The parties then left the court.

CERCLE LITTERAIRE, BIBLIOTHEQUE DINSHAW PETIT.

THE ninth annual general meeting of the members of the Cercle Litteraire, Bibliotheque Dinshaw Petit was held, at the Cercle Rooms, on Wednesday evening. The proceedings were conducted entirely in French. Professor O. S. Pedraza, K.C.I.E., Officier d'Academie, having been requested to take the chair, the honorary secretary, Mr. J. E. Davar, Officier d'Academie, read the notice convening the meeting, as also the committee's report for the past year, which was as follows:—

The committee of the Cercle Litteraire, Bibliotheque Dinshaw Petit have great pleasure in laying before the members their report for the past year. The Committee elected at the eighth annual general meeting was composed of Mr. O. S. Pedraza, the Hon'ble Mr. E. T. Candy, Messrs. C. M. Cursetjee, J. J. Modi, Mrs. Edith Pechey-Phipson, Messrs. B. E. Punegar, M. F. Patell, T. J. Bennett, and K. E. Dadachanjee. The committee, in pursuance of clause 21 of the byelaws of the Cercle, unanimously elected Mr. O. S. Pedraza, president, Mr. B. E. Punegar, honorary treasurer, and Mr. J. E. Davar, honorary secretary. In conformity with clause 24 of the byelaws, the committee also elected Mr. C. Henriot one of its members. The Hon'ble Mr. E. T. Candy having given his resignation as a member of the committee on account of his departure from Bombay, the committee filled up the vacancy by the nomination of Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama, solicitor, High Court. During the past year the Cercle was honored with the visit of his Royal Highness Prince Henri d'Orleans. The committee, in the name of the Cercle, accorded him a very warm welcome, and requested the Prince to accept the honorary membership of the Cercle. The Prince was pleased to comply with the committee's request. M. le Comte de Potier being appointed acting Consul for France at Bombay, was elected an honorary member of the Cercle. The committee also elected Mr. Jeejeebhoy Framjee Petit, who last year presented the Cercle with a donation of Rs. 1,000, an honorary member of the Cercle. There are in all 101 members, out of whom one is patron, 15 honorary members, 39 life members, and 100 ordinary members resident and non-resident). It is with the greatest regret that the committee have to record the death of Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, one of the honorary members, which took place on 9th August 1895. Out of respect to his memory the Cercle was closed on the said day. Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Baronet, founder of the Cercle's Library, and our worthy patron, has presented the Cercle with a donation of Rs. 1,000 in 4 per cent. Debenture of the Municipality of Bombay for the purpose of perpetuating the memory of his late son, Mr. Framjee; the interest of this sum to be used only towards the general expenses of the Cercle. The committee have accepted this donation with their best thanks. Miss Mozelle David having given the Cercle a donation of Rs. 100, her name has been added to the list of life members of the Cercle. During the year under report the Cercle continued to receive presents of the following books, journals, &c.:—"L'Illustration," from Mr. Leon Bernait, of Paris; "Le Temps," from Mr. H. Paul, of Paris; "La Revue des Traditions Populaires," from Mr. C. S. Pedraza; "La Revue Bleue," from Alliance Française, with which Society in Paris the Cercle has been on friendly relations; and Mrs. Darmesteter and Mr. Guy-Valvor, "French Books." The committee have observed with great satisfaction that members of the Cercle have during the year under report made very good use of the books of the library. The following journals and newspapers are received for the Cercle's Reading Room:—"Le Temps," "Le Courrier de Londres et de l'Europe," "Le Journal des Debats" (weekly edition), "L'Illustration," "Le Monde Illustre," "L'Univers Illustre," "Les Annales," "L'Echo de la Semaine," "Revue des deux Mondes," "La Nouvelle Revue," "Revue des Revues," "Revue Bleue," and "Revue des Traditions Populaires." With the object of encouraging as much as possible the study of the French language and literature among the student class, the committee have resolved to give a prize of Rs. 25 to the candidate (boy or girl) who obtains the highest number of marks in French at the Matriculation Exam

DR. N. H. GHEESTA,

American Dentist,

No. 5-67, ESPLANADE ROAD.

TEETH WITHOUT PLATES.

BY means of the Gold Bridge system I now insert Artificial Teeth without Plates, which take up no more room in the Mouth than natural Teeth, and are thoroughly Reliable and Serviceable.

GROSS NEGLECT OF THE EYES IS THE MOST PRODIGAL OF ALL NEGLECT.

DR. A. MENIST'S

CELEBRATED PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES & EYE GLASSES.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Company, Limited, are the only Representatives in India for Dr. MENIST, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, whose Perfect Pebble Spectacles are so widely and favourably known throughout the country. The Eye is the most delicate organ of sense, and too great care and pains cannot be lavished on perfecting, to the utmost extent of our knowledge, those artificial aids which under certain ages are found to be indispensable to comfort. Spectacles may be obtained from us for Half the Price of Dr. MENIST'S, but when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the risk of injuring the sight, the economy is a very double one.

In Dr. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES every detail has been most carefully studied. Not only does he use the purest natural Crystal or Pebble, which is infinitely better for the Eye than any artificial Glass, but cuts the Lenses in strict accordance with the latest improvements of Science, combined with a principle discovered by himself which renders them quite unapproachable by those of any other maker. The frames, too, are the results of years of patient study and gradual improvement, leaving now little to be desired.

Each Eye most carefully examined and measured and suitable Lenses supplied to remedy every defect in vision.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 2. HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,

ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Colours 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.	Rs. a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	4 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	5 0

Other lines, such as Club, Address and Regiment, charges Re. 1 per line extra.

CHERRIES IN MARASCHINO.

A CHOICE DELICACY, quite a novelty. These Cherries are shipped direct from the house of

GIRALAMO LUXARDO

at ZARA.

PRICES.

Large bottles ..... each Rs. 3 0

Small " ..... " 1 12

Cash or V. P. P.

To be obtained only from

B. SMYTH & CO.,

31, CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

AGENTS FOR LUXARDO'S BRANDS OF

'LIQUEUR AND BITTERS.

DR. U. L. DESAI, M. D., B.S., &c.,

SPECIALIST ON DISEASES OF THE BRAIN AND NERVOUS SYSTEM.

TREATS LUNACY (Acute and Chronic Mania—Hypochondriasis—Melancholia—Insanity after Child Birth, &c.) SLEEPLESSNESS—HYSTERIA—EPILEPSY—VERTIGO—CHOREA—PARALYSIS, &c.

CONSULTATION 2 to 5-30; 55, Apollo Street, Opposite Share Bazaar, BOMBAY.

Residence SAGAR PALACE, No. 3, Walkeshwar Road

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS.

(REAL AND IMITATION).

BRAIDS, CORDS,

LACES, FRINGES, &c.,

BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,

RUBY HOLES for Wire-drawing.

BENTON & JOHNSON,

63, King's Cross Road,

LONDON

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

CONTENTS:—

1 DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES—HOMEWARD MAILS FROM BOMBAY—OUTWARD MAILS FROM EUROPE—HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

2-3-4-5 THE WEEK.

6 MILITARY NEWS—The Services and Leave Rules—BOMBAY AND PRESIDENCY.

7 Decorations in the Pallitana State—The Proposed Changes in the University Examinations—Death of General J. S. Trevor, R. E.

8 The Late Sir James Browne—The Parsee Religious Trusts.

9 The Scott Hospital at Palanpur—Damaun Notes.

10 Clever Capture of a Noted Forger—Fresh Troubles in Goa—Affairs in Goa—The Abkari Department.

11 The Messageries Steamer—The Disposal of Town Refuse on the Flats—Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents.

12 SPORTING NEWS—Bombay Rifle Club—The Simla Fine Arts Exhibition—The Endorsement of Current Notes—The Monsoon.

13-14 LEADING ARTICLES: The Indian Contingent in Egypt—Railways into Foreign Territory—The Indian Trooping Service—Conclusion of the war of Freights—Educational Conferences.

15-16 LEADING ARTICLES: The future Oil Supply of the World—University Examinations—Soldier and Administrator. Tommy Atkins gives his Sentiments—Invaliding Arrangements—Municipal Standing Committee.

17-18 Bombay Municipal Corporation—Jottings from Khandalla.

19-20 Volunteer Movement in India—Indian Crop Prospects.

21-22 BENGAL—MADRAS—N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB—FRONTIER NEWS—MISCELLANEOUS.

23-24 OFFICIAL GAZETTES—Bombay Government Orders—Government of India Orders—Provincial Gazette—Bank of Bengal—Bank of Bombay.

25-26 SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE—ADVERTISEMENTS.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE—Bombay Market Report—Bombay Bank and Stock List—Bombay Price Current—FREIGHTS.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 18.

THE south-west monsoon set in quietly at the Presidency yesterday morning, and there has since been almost continuous rain. The only noticeable points in connection with produce business has been a much better demand for Cotton from local spinners and a short-lived spurt in the Seed market; but exporters are still only small buyers of our principal staple, prices of which are without much change. Exchange has been quiet but steady upon the whole with little fluctuation in rates, which close this evening 1-8d. higher than those quoted last Thursday. Money continues to be in moderate supply, and quiet. Government Paper shows a partial advance of 1-16 per cent. Freights remain dull with prices unchanged. In Imports a moderate to large business has been done, in a generally firm market.

MONEY.—Little further movement took place in this market last week, and the Statement of Affairs of the Presidency Bank issued on Monday showed a decrease of 1¾ lakh in the Cash Balance, at 176¾ lakhs. As far as the trade enquiry went, however, a further material increase in the Balance would have been disclosed but for a net falling off of some 11 lakhs in Public Deposits and some increase in Government Securities, for the net decrease in trade requirements, owing to a considerable addition to Private Deposits, and a decrease in Loans, counterbalanced by some increase in Bills discounted, showed a diminution of 14¼ lakhs, compared with a decrease of 30¼ lakhs in the week preceding.

The market meanwhile is quiet, and there are only moderate supplies.

EXCHANGE.—At opening last mail day the market was steady in tone at 1s. 2d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2 3-32d. for three months' sight Credits, with scarcely any business reported. The market opened quiet and weak on Saturday at 1s. 1 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2 3-32d. to 1-16d. for three months' sight Credits, and a small business was done at the latter rate. On Monday rates were steady at 1s. 2d. for Telegraphic and Demand, Bank remittance, and 1s. 2 1-8d. for three months' sight Credits. A large selling business was done by the Banks at from 1s. 2 1-16d. to 1s 2 3-32d., and rates hardened somewhat, having closed firm. The market opened on Tuesday with an appearance of firmness at 1s. 2 1-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2 1-8d. for three months' sight Credits. A fair amount of re-sales came out and were placed at 1s. 2 3-32d.; but Merchants' Bills were very scarce. Yesterday rates were quiet but steady at 1s. 2 1-32d. for Telegraphic and Demand, Bank remittance, and 1s. 2 1-8d. for three months' sight Credits. Very little business was reported either way, and the market closed steady. At the usual allotments of Council Bills in London yesterday there were some 48¼ lakhs allotted to Calcutta, 8 lakhs to Bombay, and 3¾ lakhs to Madras, making in all 60 lakhs, for which the price obtained was 1s. 2 1-16d., being 1-16d. higher than the previous Wednesday's rate. Extra allotments were also made to the extent of 1¾ lakh to Bombay, and 3 lakhs to Calcutta, at 1s. 2 3-32d. To-day the market opened firm at 1s. 2 3-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits. A few Merchants' Bills were placed at the latter rate, but there was little doing either way. The Bazaar sold a fair amount, and 1s. 2 1-8d. was procurable for Telegraphic during the day, ready and forward. At closing the market was firm at the following official quotations:—

Bank Bills on Demand			1s. 2 1-8d.
Do.	Telegraphic		1s. 2 1-8d.
Do.	3 months' sight		1s. 2 5-32d.
Do.	4	do.	1s. 2 5-32d.
Do.	6	do.	1s. 2 3-16d.
Credits	3	do.	1s. 2 7-32d.
"	6	do.	1s. 2 1-4d.
Documents	3	do.	1s. 2 1-4d.
	6	do.	1s. 2 9-32d.
Francs	3	do.	149¼
"	6	do.	149¾

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The tone of the market was strong last mail day, and quotations, which opened at 110¼ for Money and 110 7-16 for Account, partially advanced 1-16 per cent., having closed at 110 9-16 and 110 7-16 in the two positions, respectively. On Saturday rates were slightly lower than those that ruled the day before, 110 9-16 for Money and 110¼ for Account having been named throughout the day. On Monday the market opened at 110-9-16, and rates weakened during the day to 110¼ for Cash, and 110-3-8 for the Settlement, having closed on the reduced level in both positions, steady at opening on Tuesday, rates ruled at 110 5-8 for Money and 110¼ for Account, at which also they closed. The market was steady in tone yesterday, and rates after opening at 110¼ for Money and 110 5-8 for Account, advanced partially, and closed at 110 11-16 and 110 5-8 in the two positions, respectively. To-day again the market has been steady in tone, and rates ruled at 110 5-8 for Cash and 110 9-16 for the Settlement, at which also they closed.

Municipal five per cent. Loan is 3 per cent. lower at 130; and Port Trust Bonds are 1 per cent. higher at 109.

SHARES.—At the beginning of the week the market was dull and neglected, but towards the end of it there was a slight spurt, resulting in a change in many of the quotations, the movement being of an upward tendency. Compared with last Thursday's prices those in our list this evening show an advance of Rs. 160, in China Mill shares; of Rs. 65, in Jubilee; of Rs. 50, in Union; of Rs. 40, in Indo-China; of Rs. 25 each, in Lukhmidass, and Sassoon and Alliance; of Rs. 20 each, in Jewraj Balloo, and Sun; of Rs. 15 each, in Bombay Cotton, Khandeish, and Sassoon; of Rs. 10 each, in Dhun, Indian Manufacturing, and Khatao Makanji; and a decline of Rs. 10, in Standard; of Rs. 5 each, in Mahaluxmee, Oriental, and Swadeshi; and of Rs. 2-8, in Mazagaon. In Presses, Bombay Cotton, are Rs. 1,000 higher; French, Rs. 5; and New Indian, Rs. 2½; Mofussil are Rs. 5 lower. In Miscellaneous, Bombay and Burmah have advanced Rs. 100, in the 1st issue; and Rs. 20 in the second; Alcock Ashdown, Rs. 20; Thacker and Co., Rs. 6; Delhi and Northern India Flour, Rs. 5; and Bombay Ice, Rs. 2;

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—Owing to the commencement of the *Mohurrum*' the demand in the Bazaar has become weaker than it was last week. Up-country buyers have made small purchases; but the firmness of the Manchester market keeps up rates here. Dealers are willing sellers at current rates; and stocks are as before. Only a very small business has been done in *Bleached, Dyed, Turkey-Red,* and *Printed Goods* at former prices. *Locally-made Goods* are difficult to sell, the market remaining very dull in the absence of any demand. 3,100 packages of *Imported Goods* have been cleared during the week, and 1,200 bales of *Locally-made.*

YARNS.—About 13,500 bales have been sold on account of China, rates being 1 to ¼ dollar higher. The local market has been extremely active, and prices have advanced. China buyers have made considerable purchases, their total takings amounting to some 35,000 bales for the week. The market closes quiet at the following official quotations:—

Twist	No.	6s	Mule,	As.	4 5-8	to 4 7-8	per lb.
"	"	8s	"	"	4 7-8	" 5	"
"	"	10s	"	"	5	" 5 5-8	"
"	"	12s	"	"	5¼	" 5¾	"
"	"	16s	"	"	6 1-8	" 6 5-8	"
"	"	20s	"	"	6¾	" 6 7-8	"
"	"	24s	"	"	7	" 7 1-8	"
"	"	30s	"	"	7 3-8	" 7 7-8	"
"	"	40s	"	"	8¼	" 8¾	"

METALS.—A large business is reported in *Copper* the price of which has advanced 8 ans. per cwt. with a firm feeling in the market. *Yellow-Metal* is firm at an increase in price of 12 ans., and a large business has been done. No change has taken place in the value of *Iron*, the demand for which has been moderate, in a steady market.

COAL.—During the week *Powell's Duffryn* has been sold, for May-June shipment, at Rs. 19¼ per ton, and *Davison's*, for the same shipment, at Rs. 18¼. The market closes firm and advancing; we quote alongside:—

Welsh Hartley	Rs.	...	per ton.
West "	"	18¼	"
Australian	"	15½	"
Powell's Duffryn	"	19¼	"
Cardiff	"	19½	"
Japan	"	13 to 14	"

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—Very little has been done in this staple by exporters during the past week; but local consumers have been a good deal more in the market, especially in the latter part of the week. The feeling has been generally quiet or steady, and prices are all unchanged. Shippers have taken about 3,500 bales of Oomrawuttee and Dhollera descriptions, Compta, Ginned, and Dharwar; while the purchases by the Mills have aggregated some 9,000 bales of Bengal and Oomra and Dhollera-Bhownuggur kinds. This evening the market closed quiet, a small business having been done.

The Receipts of Cotton of this season's crop into Bombay this week have been 20,000 bales, compared with 28,500 bales in hand in the week preceding, and 38,000 bales in the corresponding week last year; and the excess in total arrivals of new Cotton this season compared with last has now become reduced to 613,000 bales.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool via Canal, without Commission, viz:—

Cotton—	Per candy	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine	Rs.	161—2d.
Do. Fully Good	"	148—2 21-32d.
Do. Good	"	140—2 17-32d.
Belatee, Fine	"	165—2 21-32d.
Do. Fully Good	"	150—2 27-32d.
Khandeish, Fully Good	"	160—2 27-32d.
Oomra, Fully Good	"	170—3d.
Dhollera, Fine	"	189—3 5-16d.
Do. Fully Good	"	172—3 1-32d.
Do. Good	"	162—2 25d.
S G Dharwar, Good	"	190—3 5-16d.
Westerns	"	166—2 15-16d.
Broach, Fine	"	204—3 9-16d.
Do. Good	"	193—3 9-32d.

The Arrivals of new Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season 1895-96. F. P. Bales.	Season 1894-95. F. P. Bales.
Bengal	344,500	217,500
Berar	400,000	213,500
Khandeish	311,500	233,500
Barsi and Nugger	96,000	49,000
Hingunghat	14,500	1,000
Persian and Sind	60,000	29,500
Broach	214,000	103,500
Dhollera	400,500	354,000
Compta and Dharwar	77,000	103,000
Westerns and Madras	11,000	6,500
Total	1,929,000	1,316,000

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1896. Bales.	1895. Bales.	1894. Bales.
For the week	19,750	39,128	41,209
From 1st Jan. to 17th June	1,527,516	1,272,388	1,336,868
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	17,423	15,272	6,481
From 1st Jan. to 17th June	625,521	415,408	707,419
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	434	668	1,014
From 1st Jan. to 17th June	238,740	94,653	101,152

WHEAT has been steady or quiet in tone throughout the week, with a small business passing for shippers' account, but without any movement in prices, which remain as follows:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs.	4-9-0	per cwt.
Do. do. 85 "	"	4-8-0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	"	4-11-0	"
Red Delhi	"	4-8-0	"
Hard Yellow	"	4-3-6	"
Red Ahmedabad	"	4-6-0	"
Hard Red	"	3-13-0	"

SEEDS.—A good demand from exporters a day or two ago led to a large business in this market, with a firm feeling prevailing, while prices of *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* advanced half and one anna respectively, business on other days having been upon a moderate extent, in a steady market, with some advance on rates for *Linseed*. Closing rates this evening are as follows:—

Linseed	Rs. 6-14-6 to Rs. 7-0-6	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	" 7-3-0	"
Do Cawnpore	" 6-13-0 to 6-14-0	"
Do Red do	" 6-2-0 to 6-5-0	"
Gingelly, white	" 42-0-0 to 43-0-0	"
Do Mixed	" 39-8-0 to 40-8-0	"

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1896. cwts.	1895. cwts.	1894. cwts.
Wheat for the week	56,027	303,049	64,084
Do. from 1st Jan. to 17th June	2,702,028	3,340,876	2,210,071
Linseed for the week	68,843	60,290	86,
Do. from 1st Jan. to 17th June	2,991,051	2,415,739	4,75 2,868
Rapeseed for the week	16,426	74,961	88,519
Do. from 1st Jan. to 17th June	646,566	1,731,417	2,682,473
Gingellyseed for the week	1,434	2,076	1,963
Do. from 1st Jan. to 17th June	815,223	725,739	739,745

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent, are as follows:—

	1896. cwts.	1895. cwts.	1894. cwts.
Wheat for the week	120,050	122,316	58,000
Do. from 1st Jan. to 17th June	1,133,478	1,125,444	1,260,178
Linseed for the week	129,254	18,342	56,358
Do. from 1st Jan. to 17th June	2,276,054	1,802,926	3,948,739
Rapeseed for the week	40,729	68,307	42,745
Do. from 1st Jan. to 17th June	581,126	1,346,667	2,122,583
Gingellyseed for the week	6,599	21,551	6,001
Do. from 1st Jan. to 17th June	1,030,032	989,859	866,017

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera 3 5-32

The Manchester market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	112 15-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101 3-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	120¼
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	64
Bar Silver	31 3-8

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JUNE 17.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Nubia, from Colombo, arrived here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, JUNE 17.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Chusan, arrived here this morning.

ADEN, JUNE 17.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora, left here this afternoon.

PENANG, JUNE 18.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Hydaspes (extra) left here for Bombay, yesterday afternoon.

COLOMBO, JUNE 18.

The steamer Britannia left here at 4 p.m., to-day.

The steamer Coromandel left here at 10 a.m., to-day.

The steamer Mirzapore left here at noon, to-day, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 2 p.m., on Sunday next.

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 30th May 1896, or 17th 28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	600	200	...	800
Or per mile of Railway	35	11	...	46
For previous 21 weeks of half-year.	9,694	7,071	65	16,830
Total for 22 weeks	10,294	7,271	65	17,630
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	407	429	2	838
Per mile of Ry do.	24	25	...	49
Total to corresponding date do.	9,653	18,560	61	29,243

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 38

Ditto to date ..... " 3,613

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

WARDEN—June 13, at London, Julia Margaret Theodora, beloved wife of Commander St Leger Stanley Warden, R.I.M., and youngest daughter of John O'Connell, of Bombay. (Poona papers please copy.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

PERCY—June 8, at Lattakoojan Tea Estate, Golaghat, Assam the wife of J E Percy, of a daughter.

DEATH.

GRAY—June 13, at No 18, Lindsay Street, Calcutta, Hester Frances (Hetty), the dearly loved daughter of Charles James and Eliza Gray, and grand daughter of the late General J C C Gray, Bengal Army.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1896.

LORD WOLSELEY would confer a great boon on the Empire if he would frankly state his real opinion of the military value of the 250,000 Volunteers upon whose organisation, efficiency, and undoubted patriotism our home-keeping countrymen are wont to rely as their second and inexpugnable line of defence. A few weeks ago, the new Commander-in-Chief spent a night in a Volunteer Camp, at Seaton Carew, a village on the Durham Coast, where four battalions of Volunteers had been assembled under Major-General Havelock Allen, V.C. After an inspection of the 2,500 men on parade, there was a luncheon at which the bearer of the double distinction of the name of Havelock and the Victoria Cross, toasted Lord Wolseley, as a firm and consistent friend of the Volunteers. Having expressed the pleasure with which he had inspected the Brigade, the Commander-in-Chief, in the very next sentence, deemed it necessary to say that the great requisite to be aimed at by the Volunteer forces in general, is the maintenance of a very strict discipline in all matters. It is true that the speech did not stop there, but this early reference to the necessity of strict discipline in the Volunteer force as a whole, taken in connection with other matters to which we shall presently allude, was not altogether casual or accidental. The subject is one which evidently preoccupies his Excellency's mind. He went on to vindicate himself against the singular reproach, that in speeches on such occasions he tried to inculcate in the English people a military spirit, a love of military science, of military art, and an infatuation with all matters connected with the army, which must be eventually a very injurious thing to the British nation. The vindication, it need not be said, took the form of a vigorous enforcement of the doctrine which he was accused of preaching. The Commander-in-Chief reiterated his belief that a nation without a military spirit, without regard for its army, without a resolve to make it so efficeint and so powerful as to be able to defend the country if attacked, is on the brink of destruction. He holds that the Volunteer movement has spread abroad amongst Englishmen a determination to defend their own, and to make the people feel that though not a military nation, they are prepared at all times, and under all circumstances, to defend what they have got. He claims for the Volunteer movement also that it has been a great motive power in inculcating temperance, for it is impossible for anyone to be a good Volunteer who is not a sober man. Holding that a great deal of the intemperance in England arises from idleness, Lord Wolseley praises the movement for giving healthy occupation out of doors and employment to the mind of a large section of her Majesty's subjects. It has besides given opportunity for drilling and training young men physically,—a matter which the Commander-in-Chief regards as of such importance, that he hopes the day will come when every School Board throughout the country will have a drill Sergeant in every gymnasium, and that the British nation will insist that all boys and girls shall be physically trained.

The obvious meaning of all this was underlined by a reference to the severe electrical shocks which the nation has undergone during the last six months. "Even those bound up in the idea that we are in an era of universal peace, and that under no circumstances could England be drawn into a big war again," said the Commander-in-Chief, "must feel that it is possible that some morning we might awaken to the fact that some other nation had so insulted us, or so alarmed us, or so attacked us; or so threatened our commerce throughout the world, that fight we must, do what we might. It is very desirable that we should prepare for this unfortunate eventuality, and it is only during peace that you can prepare for war. This great Empire has been built up by our Army and our Navy, and unless we are able always to fight to maintain our rights, we shall soon cease to be the great Power we have been in former days." The question has been pointedly asked, whether Lord Wolseley really believes that the Volunteer army of a quarter-of-a-million of men, as at present officered and organised, is a millitary force on which he and the country can rely in the day and hour of danger. On the 28th November last, the then recently appointed Commander-in-Chief presided at a meeting of the United Service Institution, when Lieutenant-Colonel Balfour, Commanding the London Scottish, delivered a lecture which was descried as a heavy indictment of the military efficiency of the officers of the Volunteer force, and consequently of the efficiency of the force itself. Lord Wolseley summed up the discussion by these oracular, and by no means reassuring, words:—"We have to take the Volunteer officers as they are. As practical men, if we cannot have a whole loaf, we must be contented to take half. If a man has a gap in his fence, and cannot afford to have an iron gate, he must be prepared to put up with a wooden one. That is the way in which we must look at the Volunteer force." Colonel Lonsdale Hall, now retired, who was for ten years in close contact with many of the officers of the Volunteer force, has taken these ominous observations of Lord Wolseley as an intimation that it is quite time to speak out as to the real facts. He declares that an undeserved glamour of reliability, efficiency, and trustworthiness hangs round the Volunteer force, which is a positive danger to the country. This is due, in the first place, to the prejudice amongst tax-payers in favour of the cheapness of the force. It is an excellent thing to have a quarter-of-a-million of soldiers for a million a year, which comes to only four pounds a head. Then the adulatory language of generals, and other officers, at the distribution of prizes, has given a false impression. The number of corps is 320, scattered all over the country, and as these flattering speeches are made, on an average, twice a year, and are always fully reported in the local papers, the general public gets the idea that Volunteers are a really splendid force, ready to go anywhere and do anything. Colonel Balfour has shown that scarcely twenty-five per cent. of the officers of Volunteers have, by passing a simple examination, shown that they have studied even the rudiments of tactics. To exact anything further would, in the present condition of the force, tend to increase the dearth of officers. So little do many of the officers know about the work, that to leave to them during peace the training of their men, "would be like bricklayers' apprentices knocking half-burnt bricks out of shape." The training of the Volunteers is all done by the Adjutant, who is the one professional officer attached to each corps. That hard worked unit has not only to train the men when they are willing to attend drill: he has to coach the officers, and, at parades for inspection, to prompt the Colonel and give him *soto voce* the orders which he repeats aloud.

Colonel Bethune Patton, following Colonel Balfour, said: "What I think is the greatest necessity for the Volunteer force in the present day is, that all the senior officers should be able to handle their men in the field and at manœuvres in such a way as to be able to get on without their Adjutants. . . . We have a large force, 230,000 men, but this country wants a guarantee that the officers, at any rate the senior officers, of that force, shall be capable leaders of the magnificent men they have the honour of Commanding." Colonel Hale affirms that the Volunteer force is so deficient in leaders, that it is worse than useless for home defence, and that Colonel Patton's estimate applies, not only to the senior officers, but to those in all ranks. He denounces as a gigantic sham and a dangerous imposition the formula, that the Volunteer force gives the country 250,000 soldiers. Nominally we have 250,000 soldiers, some 320 corps, all equally reliable and trustworthy, available for home defence. Actually we have nothing of the kind. Owing to the varieties of the 320 localities, there are almost as many varieties and degrees of military value among the 320 corps they produce." He urges the necessity of recoguising the different degrees of value, and arranging the corps in classes according to their actual efficiency and the competence of their officers. Men who have not not been thoroughly trained and drilled, and are but little habituated to discipline, require higher qualifications in their officers than regular soldiers. The Volunteer forces should be, he maintains, provided with professional officers drawn from the retired list, and he refers in support of this suggestion to the example of Marshal Niel, who, when creating the *Garde Mobile*, refused to allow any corps to be formed until he had a cadre of competent officers ready to lead it. The imperative necessity for having thoroughly efficient officers for volunteers, becomes manifest when we consider the essential difference between a battalion of regulars and the Volunteer corps. The joining of either corps is in England a voluntary act, no one is compelled to enter the ranks, but when a civilian has become a soldier, he is bound to serve for a fixed number of years. The Volunteer, as Colonel Hale expresses it, is a soldier the length of whose service in peace time is dependent solely on that soldier's own will and personal convenience. It is the same with the officers. In the regular army, the Commanding Officer is tight in the grip of the superior authorities, the other officers must obey their Commanding Officer, whether he is popular with them or not; the non-commissioned officers and the rank-and-file must obey their superiors, and if they do not like their position, they must make the best of it. A volunteer officer or private is a Volunteer all the time. Each or all of them may dissolve the connection at any moment. The Commanding Officer may sulk and retire, leaving his officers and men in the lurch; the officers and men on their part, if they do not approve of their Commanding Officer, may leave him nothing to command. The result is that the commandant must make things easy for his officers, and they must do the same for their men. The spirit of discipline, if not absent, is not strong. Was all this in the thoughts of Lord Wolseley when he compared the Volunteer force with the wooden gate which a man puts up with when he cannot afford an iron one?

THE troubles in Crete still remain unsettled, and the Governor of the Island is once more calling to his aid the Western panacea for administrative ills which has again and again proved so ineffective in contenting the people with Turkish rule,—he has summoned the Assembly to meet. But as nothing short of separation from the yoke of the Porte will satisfy the Cretans, it is doubtful whether the pastime of once again playing at constitutional administration will have any effect in restraining the guerilla warfare now being carried on. Greek by tradition, by race, by religion, by language—Greek even (as the geologists tell us) in its actual physical foundations, the island of Candia is one of those Hellenic lands, subject for a while to the Turk, which are always ready, at a moment's notice, and on the slightest provocation, to rise against their masters. The Cretan question has again and again been closed, only to be promptly reopened, and for the last twenty years the island has been in a chronic state of disaffection and disturbance. If the insurrection is so long continued that the Powers call upon Turkey to relinquish its control of the island, the Porte will have two main objections to urge—the first that they conquered the country in 1669, and the second that a minority of the natives profess the Mahomedan faith. If the Turks had proved themselves able to maintain a good government in Crete, something might be said for allowing them to continue their work. But that claim to the retention of an alien possession is denied the Porte, and it is extremely doubtful whether even the Mahomedan natives would not rejoice to see the last Turkish official quit the island. The disaffected inhabitants have often tried to arrange a compromise with the Turkish Government. Last autumn, for instance, they stated their terms in a petition to the Porte and the Powers. They asked for a governor who should be a Greek by origin and a member of the Orthodox Church, and whose appointment should be confirmed by the Powers. They offered to pay a yearly tribute of 15,000 Turkish pounds and to support a garrison of 4,000 Turkish troops. In return they demanded that the local gendarmerie should consist of natives, two-thirds of the officers being European; that all officials and judges should be able to speak Greek; that an administrative council of ten, including three European members, should assist the Governor; and that the Parliament should contain a larger proportion of Christians than it does now. These terms would seem to be very moderate in tone, but as the Porte took no notice of them, the islanders determined to renounce these lawful methods of seeking to obtain justice, and have again resorted to arms. As the Turkish Government will not grant their demands they are striving for independence or for annexation to Greece. Probably most Cretans would prefer the former alternative to Turkish rule. The fact is that anxious as Greece is for the connection with Crete to be resumed, her statesmen realise that the pear is not yet ripe, or rather that they are not ready for the pear. Although an island of great natural fertility, Crete has suffered so terribly from misgovernment, insurrection and reprisals, that a great deal of capital will be required to bring back its prosperity. Greece is not yet in a condition to undertake any such heavy financial responsibilities as the annexation of a poverty-stricken island would entail. The Greek Government has, therefore, been doing what it could to calm the present agitation and to prevent the outbreak of hostilities. The late M. Tricoupis, on one of his more recent visits to London, was asked by an interviewer whether he did not consider Crete the most urgent of Hellenic claims. "Not at all," replied the Greek statesman, proceeding to point out other directions in which he considered activity more important. He held that so far as the Greek Government was concerned Crete could wait. But the hands of statesmen are sometimes forced by the rush of events, and it may be that, although the time is inopportune, Greece will have to take a move forward with a view to the re-acquisition of the land of Minos and Idomeneus.

SIR DONALD CURRIE AND CO. can no longer be included in the very limited number of Ocean steamship companies that have never lost a vessel at sea, for a similar fate to that which overtook the P. and O. mail boat Roumania a few years ago has befallen the Drummond Castle. This vessel, whose gross tonnage was 3,663, while on the journey to London from the Cape, struck on a rock off Ushant, at midnight, on Wednesday, and sank in three minutes. Of the 247 souls on board only three were saved to tell the tale. Their narrative of the sad event of which they are the sole survivors will be awaited with painful interest. We have to go back in memory to the time when tidings reached India of the loss of the Roumania, to form some estimate of the excitement which this news must have occasioned in South Africa. For some days cypher telegrams, Transvaal reforms, and stocks and shares will have to take a subordinate place in public attention, and the thoughts of all will be turned to the ill-fated vessel and its occupants. The Castle liners are amply provided with water-tight bulkheads and other appliances for minimising risk in case of accident, but these proved of no avail in the present instance. The disaster derives additional interest from the fact that the Castle Line of steamers, as the chief connecting link between the Mother Country and the Cape, has had no small share in the establishment and consolidation of British authority in South African regions. The Company has rendered great assistance to the Government in supplying steamships for quick conveyance of troops and stores to the Cape or to Natal, when necessity has arisen—a fact to which the K. C. M. G. of its founder bears testimony. A fleet of powerful steamers is engaged by the company in keeping up regular communication between London and the Cape, and has brought them so near together as to be within the compass of a six-weeks holiday. The policy Sir Donald Currie and Co. have pursued, with the utmost success, has been to have a fleet of uniformly fine and fast steamers, thus combining speed and regularity, instead of making an occasional fast passage. The Drummond Castle was one of the smaller vessels of the fleet, the largest of the fifteen being the Tantallon Castle (5,636 gross tons). The disaster off the rocks of Ushant is the first of its kind that has happened to the Castle Line, since its inaguration twenty-three years ago. If, as seems possible, the disaster was brought about by temporary lack of vigilance, the reputation of the Line for safety will suffer for a time, but not permanently.

THE market rate of exchange for the second quarter of 1896-97 has for compensation purposes been fixed at 1s. 2 3-32d., the percentage of salary admissible for the allowance being Rs. 13-13-9 approximately.

AT the Municipal Corporation, yesterday, the question of house-connections in Bombay was disposed of, Mr. Cotton's resolution with a rider proposed by the Hon. Mr. Wadia, was passed by a majority of twenty, sanctioning house-connections being made at house-owners' expense under Municipal supervision, the Municipality paying for that part of the work done on public road, street, or lane.

THE total imports into Bombay during the month of April by rail and sea comprised 1,242,482, out of raw cotton, 612,105 cwt. of wheat, 1,403,995 of oil-seeds (nearly half of this being linseed), and 414 cwt. of indigo.

THE following ecclesiastical appointments have been made:—The Reverend G

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LOSS OF A CAPE MAIL STEAMER.

APPALLING LOSS OF LIFE.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

The Cape mail steamer Drummond Castle, bound to London from the Cape with two hundred and forty-seven souls on board, struck on a rock off Ushant, at midnight, last night, and sank in three minutes. Three only are known to be saved, and, it is believed, the remainder were drowned.

TRIAL OF DR. JAMESON TRANSFERRED TO THE HIGH COURT.

Lord Russell (Lord Chief Justice) has consented to transfer to the High Court, the trial of Dr. Jameson and his colleagues.

The trial will not commence before July 20th.

FRESH OUTBREAK OF MATABELE.

Advices from the Cape state that a fresh outbreak of the natives has taken place between Umtali and Salisbury, and that two of the Native police and three whites have been murdered.

MASSACRE OF THE MARQUIS DE MORES AND PARTY.

The Marquis de Mores, at the head of a French Exploring Expedition to the Egyptian Soudan, has, with his party, been massacred by a Tripolitan tribe.

SIR HICKS BEACH AND THE GOLD STANDARD.

At a banquet given at the Mansion House by the bankers and merchants to Sir Michael Hicks Beach, he made a speech, in which he said that the gigantic fabric of British credit was based on a Gold standard, and he believed a vast majority of bankers and merchants desired to maintain it.

EARTHQUAKE IN JAPAN.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

Advices have been received of a disastrous earthquake and tidal wave having taken place in Northern Japan, and destroyed the town of Kamashi.

One thousand of the inhabitants perished.

THE ASCOT GOLD CUP.

The following is the result of the race for the Ascot Gold Cup :—

Love Wisely 1
Omnium II. 2
Florizel II. 3

MARSHAL YAMAGATA'S MOVEMENTS.

BERLIN, JUNE 17.

Marshal Yamagata had an audience of the Emperor William, to-day, at Potsdam.

Owing to the state of his health, he has been obliged to abandon his visit to England, and the homeward journey via Canada, and will now sail from Marseilles on Sunday next.

LI HUNG CHANG AT FRANKFURT.

Li Hung Chang has paid a visit to Frankfurt on the Oder, where he had a grand reception. The streets were decorated in his honor, and he was warmly cheered.

A parade of troops was also held for him, and he lunched with the officers afterwards.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

JUNE 18.

Li Hung Chang, who has been interviewed, denied that a secret treaty existed between Russia and China, but admitted that a Russian Railway was to be constructed through Manchuria.

The parleying between Li Hung Chang and Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, Foreign Minister, regarding the commercial concessions sought by Germany, commence to-day.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JUNE 18.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Shannon, with the homeward mails of the 12th instant, arrived here, at 9 a.m., to-day.

SUEZ, JUNE 18.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Australia, with the outward mails of the 12th instant, left here, at 7-30 a.m., to-day.

THE GATHERING OF THE KOHISTANIS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 18.

A telegram has been received, this morning, to the effect that the gathering of the Kohistanis on the frontier has no significance whatever. The report that our position has been assailed entirely lacks foundation.

CONDEMNED CRIMINALS' APPEALS.

The question has been again raised whether prisoners under sentence of death, after confirmation by the Local Governments, have the power to appeal to higher authorities, and whether Local Governments have power to withhold such memorials. It has been ruled that prisoners have this power, and that Local Governments must forward all memorials to higher authorities as soon as possible after a second appeal has been submitted.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT IN AFRICA.

Colonel Egerton wires under date evening 17th : "All well with troops ; health of Contingent fair ; heat very trying."

THE CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

Revised rules regarding the Civil Veterinary Department, Subordinate Staff, will be published at an early date. It differs only very slightly from the resolution published in October 1894. The report of the first year of the working of the Subordinate branch is not without promise.

LORD FINCASTLE.

News comes from Cairo that Lord Fincastle is better, and proceeds to England as soon as his health permits.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN BURMA.

RANGOON, JUNE 18.

The native town of Mogok has been destroyed by fire. The Government offices and European quarters have fortunately escaped.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

(FOR WEDNESDAY NIGHT.—JUNE 17.

10 p.m. ..... 79·7

THURSDAY, JUNE 18.

6 a.m. ..... 80·7
10 a.m. ..... 81·5
2 p.m. ..... 82·2
4 p.m. ..... 83·5

THE GOA AMNESTY.

RELEASE OF THE VISCOUNT OF BARDEZ.

TELEGRAMS have been received here, stating that the Viscount of Bardez and his second son-in-law, Mr. F. H. Pinto, have been set at liberty by the Governor-General after a detention of one day and night in gaol. In the order of the release his Excellency is reported to have remarked that there was no motive for further detention, but no explanation has been given what motive there was for the arrest of the Viscount.

A second telegram reports that the amnesty has been carried out. The execution of the decree took about three weeks, and a few days are left for the deserters to return and lay down their arms and rejoin their regiment. It is to be hoped that the excitement will now subside, that the Ranes will return to their homes, and that peace and tranquillity will be restored to the country, rudely shaken by unexpected trials and sufferings for the last eight months.

THE MONSOON.

RAIN fell heavily during a good part of yesterday, the storms coming up with the sudden fitfulness characteristic of monsoon weather. The total fall in the Fort in the 24 hours ending at eight o'clock, yesterday morning, was 2·77 inches, while at Byculla the fall, for the two days ending, at six o'clock in the evening, was 2·78 inches. The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Kilwa, Captain R. Gimblett, which arrived in harbour, yesterday, from the Persian Gulf, via Karrachi, reports having experienced fair weather up to Muscat, thence heavy swell and occasional squalls of rain. The strong wind, which was prevailing, led to the sinking of a prow No. 3266, which was alongside the s.s. Rajpootana, of the B. I. S. N. Company. She was laden with 75 casks of oil.

THE PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION AND THE THANA FORESTS.

THE following is the text of the Government reply to the representation of the President and Chairman of Council and the Honorary Secretaries, Bombay Presidency Association, concerning the working of the Indian Forest Act at Thana :—

Revenue Department, Bombay Castle,
17th June, 1896.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter dated 27th March 1896, inviting the attention of His Excellency the Governor-in-Council to the working of the Indian Forest Act, in the District of Thana, I am directed to state that the Association's construction of Section 34 of the Forest Act is not in accordance with the instructions issued by the Government of India when the Act was passed, nor is it consistent with paragraph 15 of the Resolution of the Government of India to which they refer. It is opposed to the legal advice given to this Government and to the view which has been acted on by this Government for about 15 years. If notifications under Section 34 are irrevocable, as contended, it would not be possible for Government to disforest any lands which had been notified under that provision or to take such action as is suggested in paragraph 9 of the memorial ; manifestly if protected forests are disforested, it is then open to Government to deal with them under Chapter II of the Act. With regard to that suggestion Government are always ready to disforest lands when it is shown that such a measure will be in the interest of the community, and in fact a result of the settlements in the Mahim and Dahanu talukas to which reference is made in the memorial has been the disforestment of 41 per cent. of the area notified under Section 34. The Governor-in-Council is however not prepared to let out forest lands adjoining cultivated lands to the villagers on survey tenure till the necessity for such a measure has been conclusively shown. Ample provision has been made for public grazing and experience has shown that the occupancy of uncultivable grass producing lands has resulted in large profits to individuals but has not been conducive to the public advantage.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) J. MONTEATH,
Acting Secretary to Government.

B. B. AND C. I. PAREL STATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Permit me to bring to the notice of the B. B. and C. I. Railway authorities the great hardship and inconvenience the passengers of the up train at Parel station are put to during the monsoon. The approaches to the station are flooded ankle-deep and the passengers have to wade through the water to reach the station. Think of the discomforts of having shoes, stockings and trousers soaked in water on the body from morning till evening. This is courting sickness, which is always prevalent at this season. The station authorities do not allow passengers to pass inside the fence or cross the platform, it being against the rules, though some favourites are allowed to do so. This morning I found, along with my fellow passengers, that the eastern approaches were inundated, and having requested the station-master to either allow us to pass inside the fence or cross the platform, he was inexorable. It was dangerous to pass through the water with a certain prospect of pneumonia. The time of the train was approaching, and there was no time to be lost. We had to climb the iron fence and pass along by fixing steps into the hole of the railing, which was a hard task and necessitated a severe strain on the body. The flooding near the station, though of frequent occurrence during the monsoon, might have been taken as an exceptional case for the passengers to be allowed to come by crossing the platform or by passing within the fence. The station-master appears to give forensical observance to the letter instead of to the spirit of the rules, as no blame could have been attached to him if he were to show a little relaxation on the present occasion. But let me ask why the station authorities who were ocular witnesses to the great hardship and inconvenience the passengers are put to, should not have reported the matter to the General Traffic Manager, and get the low level filled up with a few cart-loads of earth and stone. I trust the matter will attract the attention of the B. B. and C. I. Railway authorities and remedy the evil without further delay, as many passengers were forced to go to the Curry Road station to come to Bombay.—Yours, &c.,

Parel, June 17. A PASSENGER.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAILS.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Ganges, Captain T. F. Creery, will sail, to-day, for London and Brindisi, with the English Mails and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Berry, Mr W
Carter, Mr G T
Deane, Mr T P
Dickson, Mr W E G C
Elwes, Mr C
Fagan, Lieut
Hamilton, Surg-Maj T W O K
Lane, Mr G W
Marshall, Mr
Ord, Lieut M A
Pitcairn, Mr
Richardson, Mr R M L
Ryan, Capt T F
Rolt, Mrs L C
Shaw, Mr W
Starling, Mr C C
Tennant, Mr J T
Veevers, Mr Jas
Wenden, Mr and Mrs

FOR BRINDISI.

Bollan, Mr E
Beardsell, Mr W A
Brooks, Mr J
Cadel, Lieut J D
Gowan, Mr J M
Marsden, Surg-Major J E
Peart, Mr D

FOR ADEN.—Omar Mahomed.

The following passengers have been engaged :—

Per s. s. Peninsular, Captain B F Briscoe, 26th June, 1896.
For London—Mr and Mrs Hawkins ; Mr and Mrs Taylor ; Mr J R Macomachie ; Surg-Capt and Mrs Carr Sprague ; Mr and Mrs Palmer and child ; Mrs Kirwood ; Mr F F Major ; Mr Borrodaile ; Mr H Mck Mitchel ; Mr T Crighton ; Capt and Mrs Bods ; Mr R H Williams ; Mr J B Buchanan ; Lieut-Col R A Wahab and 2 children ; Miss Randall ; Mr C O S Skeat ; Mr Morris ; Mr Hajee Moosa Gumney ; Mr D W Aikman ; Surg-Major J A Burton ; Mrs and Miss Burton, and 2 children and 2 infant ; Mr Smith ; Mr C W Hope ; Miss King ; Miss A M King.
For Brindisi—Col E Brooke Anderson ; Lieut F H Pigeon ; Mr A Fox ; Capt Holland ; Mr L E Firth ; Mr H P W Lincoln ; and Mrs F N Wright

Per s. s. Sutlej, Captain A Symons, 3rd July, 1896.
For London—Surg-Lieut S E Falconer ; Surg-Lieut-Col Walker ; Surg-Col C A Atkins ; and Mr H R Warner.

Per s. s. Thames, Captain W J Nantes, 10th July, 1896.
For Brindisi—Mr R A Cordner and Rev C W Hume
For London—Rev T Harris ; Col and Mrs M Bowers ; Capt Fitz Soady and Mr Dick Lauder.

Per s. s. Ganges, Captain F F Creery, 17th July, 1896.
For Brindisi—Mr R Clare ; Mr W Ross ; Mr Boyle ; and Mr Berkeley ; Surg-Major Dobson ; and Lieut Coldstream.
For London—Mr and Mrs P McDougall.

Per s. s. Caledonia, Capt W A Andrews, 24th July, 1896.
For Marseilles—Mr B Stewart ; Mr D F J Powell ; Major C Grants ; Mr C F Knyvett ; Mr G M Ryan ; Mr and Mrs Mackworth Young, infant and child ; Vety Lieut Col R E Quetjet and son ; Mr and Mrs Godfrey ; Mr J S Weston ; Mr H W J Bagnell : Miss Ollivant ; and Brig-Genl E R Ellis.
For Brindisi—Mr and Mrs F W Francis and child ; Miss Stevenson ; Capt J R Birch ; Mr H C Robertson ; Mr Alexander ; Lieut F F Badcock ; Mr B P Wilson ; Lieut O Stewart-Wynne ; Mr and Mrs French and infant ; Col and Mrs Biggwither ; Mr E Penny ; Capt J R B Sergeant ; and Mr and Mrs Buyers.
For London (via Marseilles)—Two Misses Major ; Mr J P Hewett ; and Mrs Hill.

Per s. s. Carthage, 7th August, 1896.
For Brindisi—Mr B Robertson ; Mr Giles ; and Mr W J Campion.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CAPTAIN MCMAHON will complete his report on the Indo-Afghan frontier demarcation within the next few days, and then proceed on leave to England.

MR. J. A. GUIDER, on reversion from the Political Department, to be Assistant Superintent of Police in the Poona District pending further orders.

MR. C. A. B. BEATTY, Personal Assistant to the Inspector General of Police, is allowed furlough on medical certificate for one year.

MR. O. H. L. NAPIER, Assistant Conservator of Forests, First Grade, is to do duty as Divisional Forest Officer, Working Plans, Sind Circle, with effect from 1st May 1896.

MR. H. N. ALEXANDER, Superintendent of Police in charge of the Special Branch, is to hole charge of the office of Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police, in addition to his own duties, pending further orders.

MR. T. A. LEMESURIER, Superintendent, Government Photozincographic Office, Poona, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months is place will be filled by Mr. J. Dow, Head Photographer, Government Photozicographic Office.

A COURT-MARTIAL, has been ordered to assemble at Mhow, for the trial of Lieutenant W. G. B. Browne, Royal Fusiliers, on a charge of malversation when acting as Paymaster.

GENERAL ELLES, officiating in command of the Lahore District, is going on two months' privilege leave to England.

IT has been decided to separate the Bengal Central Railway from the Eastern Bengal system from the ensuing season.

THE people of Arrah have met in large numbers and passed resolutions boycotting Manchester goods.

THE alignment originally settled by the East Coast Railway authorities between Cuttack and Mahanadi is now being re-surveyed by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company, and it is probable the alignment will be changed.

A MAN named Leech, who had been personating a detective officer and levying blackmail from native liquor shopkeepers in the shape of free drinks, has been convicted by the Presidency Magistrate and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50, or fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment. Leech sent about armed with a pair of handcuffs.

WE regret to announce the death of Sirdar Sir Attar Singh, K.C.I.E., Chief of Badaur, in the Patiala territory, which took place at Hurdwar, on the 8th inst. An account of his life will be found upon another page, showing that in him the Government has lost a faithful and valuable friend, and the Sikhs unable and patriotic leader.

THOSE who have followed the recent movement for reducing the large expenditure by the Hindus over their marriage ceremonies, will be interested to learn that the Hindu community in Kurram, numbering 300 persons, recently appeared before the officer on special duty and requested him to register and attest an agreement which they had drawn up, that no Hindu should pay more than Rs. 500 for a wife, and that if any guardian of a girl accepted a larger sum, he should be liable to a fine.

MR. HODSON, the Consulting Engineer to the Madras Government, is expected to be away from Madras for a fortnight on a visit to Ceylon ; but the period, says a Colombo contemporary will probably be three weeks. "After he has finished his work with the local Commission—say in a week's time—Mr. Hodson will visit Nuwara Eliya. He has also been requested by Mr. Saunders, who is also Chairman of the Northern Railway Extension Commission, to give that body his advice on certain matters before it ; but his appointment has in no way had to do with that question or the larger one of railway connection with Southern India."

MR. F. FAWCETT, District Police Superintendent, Malabar, has just submitted to the Inspector-General of Police, his report on the recent Moplah outbreak. The report is interesting and elaborate, and Mr. Fawcett has submitted a series of photographs with it showing the Manjeri temple and the Peramvil house where the fanatics made a stand, and also portraits of the Police and officers engaged in quelling the outbreak. Mr. Fawcett has recommended that the Moplah Inspector, Mr. Cheykutti, be granted the title of Khan Bahadur in recognition of his meritorious services.

THE latest news from Kabul, reports that the Amir continues in excellent health. Sir Salter Pyne, is busily engaged in putting up the large quantity of machinery which has recently arrived there, after much delay and some damage *en route*.

COLONEL DAVIDSON, Commanding in Chitral, recently visited Chitral town and fort and the projected road for fifteen miles on the Mastuj road, returning to headquarters, at Drosh, on the 7th inst. He reports that the Chitralis have suffered severe losses among their cattle owing to last year's epidemic of foot-and-mouth disease and pleuro-pneumonia, and it will take the country years to recover from this murrain.

THE Bengal Board of Revenue have recently been inquiring into a rather curious opium fraud. It appeas that some Indian chests opened at Shanghai were found to contain layers of coal instead of balls of opium, and the merchants held that the fraud must have taken place when the drug was packed at Patna factory. An examination, however, showed that the coal was American anthracite, which cannot be got in this country. On board the steamer which carried the chests, only Indian coal was used, so the conclusion arrived at was that the fraud had been carried out in China. An attempt is now to be made to discover how the trick was done.

MAJOR-GENERAL W. P. TOMKINS, C.I.E., R.E., who has just vacated the appointment of Director-General of Military Works, has severed his connection with India after a service of 33 years in the Public Works and Military Works departments. He was first posted as a probationary Assistant Engineer in Bengal, in June 1963, and after serving for a year in Assam was appointed Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner and Assistant to the Chief Engineer, Burma, in January 1865. He held charge of the Rangoon Division and Rangoon Garrison Division in 1868, and on his return from furlough in November 1873, he was posted to the Military Works Branch of the Public Works Department, at Morar, and later to the Chakrata Division. In June 1880, he was appointed Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department. He officiated as Superintending Engineer and Secretary to the Governor-General's Agent in Baluchistan in 1882, and subsequentry held charge of the Harnai Road Command in addition to his own duties. In September 1884, he proceeded on field service with the Zhob Valley Expedition. He served as Superintending Engineer in Baluchistan for about four years, and was posted to the Madras Command in the same capacity in December 1889. General Tomkins was promoted to the grade of Chief Engineer in September 1890, and was Chief Engineer of the Bombay Command, Military Works, when he was selected to succeed General Sanford as Director-General of Military Works in April 1893. He was appointed a Companion of the Indian Empire, in January 1890.

THE Government of India has informed the Madras Government that it has purchased the patent rights in a dredger invented by Mr. C. A. Marchant, a Supervisor employed in the Bengal Public Works Department, to be used in clearing silt from canals. The dredger is specially adapted for excavating stiff clay soil and for working in any depth of water. It has been used successfully in canals in the Bengal Province, and has been found to be the cheapest and most suitable dredger yet invented for the work required to be done. The acquisition of the patent rights in the dredger by the Government of India has been brought to the notice of the Madras Government in order that advantage might be taken of the privilege if it is thought desirable to do so.

By far the greatest falling off in the wheat harvest in India this year is that reported from the Punjab. The yield generally has decreased, but in the Punjab, where the harvest represent from thirty-five to forty per cent. of the whole Indian wheat harvest, there is a deficiency of nearly one-third of the average yield. With the most favourable of seasons the results could hardly have been different, seeing that there were only 6,900,000 acres sown as against over eight millions last year. The lessened area of cultivation was due to the absence of rain at sowing time. Better results were obtained in the North-West Provinces and Oudh, where although there were nearly a million acres less sown than last year, the yield was actually greater by over a hundred thousand tons.

COLONEL ARNOTT, R. E., who has been appointed to succeed General Tomkins as Director-General of Military Works, was posted to the Indian establishment in September 1868, and after serving for some years in the Punjab and Bengal, he was employed temporarily on the Mysore Famine Relief Works and water-works, October 1877, and in the Canvery Irrigation Division, December 1877. He was posted to the Headquarters Staff, Military Works, in December 1880 ; officiated as Superintending Engineer, Baluchistan, and as Secretary to the Governor-General's Agent, April 1882 ; and was afterwards Secretary to the Defence Committee. He subsequently proceeded to the School of Military Engineering, Chatham, and was on his return to India, posted to the Presidency and Oudh Command. He officiated as Superintending Enginner, Sirhind and Lahore Command, May to November 1886, and was also employed temporarily on the Special Defence Works. He was appointed Deputy Director-General for Works, at Headquarters, in September 1890, and was promoted to the rank of Chief Engineer, in March 1894, and posted to the Madras Command, from which he is now coming as Director-General of Military Works. Colonel Arnott is at present on furlough.

THE appointment of Lieutenant H. M. Martin, 1st Somersetshire Light Infantry, to the Adjutancy of the Coorg and Mysore Rifles is gazetted. Mr. Martin will be well remembered in Madras, where he served for some time with 2nd Battalion of his regiment. He comes of a family well-known in Mysore, and has brothers planting coffee in Coorg. His keen sporting instincts should win for him great popularity among the planters.

THE Madras Government has passed an order directing the Public Works Department to repair the Ura tank, near mile 170, East Coast Railway, in the village of Pettagodapalli agraharam, in the Sarvasiddhi Taluq, Vizagapatam District, the cost to be recovered from the agraharamdars, of owners, as requested by them. It seems that in October last a train was stopped owing to a breach caused by the surplus water of the tank.

THOUGH importations of kerosine oil were not so great during the past year as in 1893-94, the Collector of Customs, remarks that they increased by seventy per cent. over the quantity received in 1894-95. The competition between the American oil, worked chiefly by the largest trust in the United States, and the Russian production has at length resulted in the predominance of the latter, and for the first time in the history of the trade, receipts of Russian oil have surpassed imports from the States. Cheapness has gone some way in bringing this about, but a great deal is due to the energy displayed by the people engaged in the Russian trade. During the year the storage accommodation for tank oil at Budge Budge was insufficient, and a new tank was erected of greater capacity than the previous ones. Depots have been opened up-country, and at times the demand was so heavy that the tanks were empty before fresh vessels arrived. Every endeavour is said to have been made to push the bulk oil trade. No less than eight tank steamers arrived with Russian oil in the year. The manufactory for tin cases is now in full work, is fitted with the latest machinery and turns out great quantities of tins daily. The method of filling the tins is carried on with simplicity and economy. Wooden cases not being required a further saving is obtained, and all these circumstances combined, enable the importers to place the oil on the market at cheap rates to the great advantage of the individual consumer.

A DISPENSARY in Jiagunge for Women and Children, with accommodation for a limited number of in-patients under efficient management, has been felt as a pressing and increasing want. The representatives of the London Missionary Society, in the Moorshedabad district, are making every effort in their power to secure funds for the establishment of such a dispensary. The total cost of erection and fittings of the dispensary is estimated at Rs. 10,000 ; of this sum, Rs. 3,959 have at present been either given or promised. The directors of the London Mission have sanctioned the scheme, but have conditioned their grant of Rs. 11,000 for a dwelling-house, etc., on the money for the dispensary being obtained independently of their help and in this country. A further appeal is therefore now being issued for contributions to complete the required sum as speedily as possible, in order that the advantages offered by the society's directors may be secured and the buildings be begun this year at the termination of the rains.

THE apple is such a common fruit that very few persons are familiar with its remarkably efficacious medicinal properties. Everybody ought to know that the very best thing they can do is to eat apples just before retiring for the night. Persons uninitiated in the mysteries of the fruit are liable to throw up their hands in horror at the visions of dyspepsia which such a suggestion may summon up ; but no harm can come to even a delicate system by the eating of ripe and juicy apples just before going to bed. The apple is excellent brain food, because it has more phosphoric acid in easily digested shape than other fruits. It excites the action of the liver, promotes sound and healthy sleep, and thoroughly disinfects the mouth. This is not all. The apple helps the kidney secretions and prevents calculus growths, while it obvinates indigestion, and is one of the best known preventives of diseases of the throat. Everybody should be familiar with such knowledge.

THE India Office is about to be enlarged. The library has outgrown the space allotted to it, and additional room is to be previded by adding another floor to the rooms at present devoted to books and their curators. In consequence, this part of the building will be closed to the public for about six months, which will be rather a trial to the little body of students and others who avail themselves of the privileges so liberally granted. Nowhere in London, probably nowhere in the world, is it so easy to provide oneself with all the standard works on any particular branch of Asiatic knowledge ; while the collection of rare manuscripts, miscellaneous pamphlets and Indian newspapers, is certainly unique. A complete file of Indian and Colonial newspapers is supposed to be kept up at the Imperial Institute ; but they are satisfied there with weekly editions of daily journals, and it is no easy matter to consult them, as the newspaper-room has been turned into a billiard-room, for the use, it is supposed of the Northbrook Club.

AMONG his many other attributes Shakespeare seems to have been very strongly prophetic. At the New York Electrical Exhibition lately a telegraphic message was sent round the world in fifty minutes ! Mr. Chauncey Depew wrote a despatch as follows : "God created Nature's treasures and science utilises electric power for the grandeur of the nations and the peace of the world." This was sent by President Chandler, of the Postal Telegraphs Department, who was sitting at one side of a table in the exhibition, and opposite him at the other side of the table was Mr. Edison waiting to receive it after its long journey. Mr. Chandler transmitted it at 8-34 over the wires of the Western Union, through Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco, and thence to Vancouver, Winnipeg, Montreal, Canso, and London, which it reached at 8-38. Thence it was sent through Lisbon, Gibraltar, Malta, Alexandria, Suez, Bombay, Madras, Singapore, Shanghai, Nagasaki, and Tokio. The message was returned by the same route and was received by Mr. Edison in fifty minutes after Mr. Chandler had started it. The message was reported from each of the places mentioned as it reached it. This is the fastest piece of international telegraphing ever accomplished. The message cost at tariff rates $152 52c.

THE PROVINCIAL SERVICE RULES.

THE following rules made in substitution for Rules V and VI of the rules for admission to the Bombay Provincial Civil Service prescribed in Government Notification No. 9138, dated 20th November 1895, have been published for general information :—

V.—The examination will be conducted by a special Board under the general direction of the Educational Department of Government.

(i) The appointments offered for the direct competition will be filled up in accordance with the order of merit determined by the Board and reported to Government as the result of the examination.

(ii) Candidates will be required to satisfy the Board that they have such a knowledge of one of the vernacular languages of the Presidency—Hindustani, Gujarati, Marathi or Kanarese—as enables them to speak, read, write and translate with facility from the written character into English, and vice versa.

(iii) The subjects of examination will be as follows :—

A.—OBLIGATORY.

I.—History and Geography of England and India.
II.—Mathematics, including—
(1) Arithmetic, up to and including vulgar and decimal fractions, proportion and simple interest ;
(2) Algebra, up to and including simple equations ;
(3) Euclid, Books I and II.
III.—English literature and composition.

B.—OPTIONAL.

Not more than three of the following subjects :—
IV.—Either Natural Science.
Not more than two of the following branches :—
Chemistry, Physics, Geology and Physical Geography, Botany.
Or Agriculture together with the Sciences Geology, Botany and Agricultural Chemistry.
V.—Moral Science—Mental and Moral Philosophy.
VI.—One classical language—Sanskrit, Persian, Arabic or Latin.
VII.—Political Economy.
VIII.—Higher Mathematics.

PROVINCE OF SIND.

VI.—Appointments to the Executive Branch in Sind will also be filled up under the above rules except that the vernacular language in the case of candidates for appoinment by direct competition or selection after examination will be Sindhi or Hindustani.

SALSETTE PARISH CHURCHES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The question of the administration of properties and funds attached to parish churches in Salsette and Bassein has been a source of anxiety and trouble to the Catholics of those districts ; and warm discussions and bitter strifes have often taken place. The Bishop of the Diocese thinks that, as all the property and cash belong to the Pope, he, the Bishop, as delegate of His Holiness, must exercise all the powers that pertain to the Vicar of Christ, that he is not bound to conform to the wishes of the people or to long-established practices, and that the laity should render unconditional and unmurmuring submission to him and ready obedience to his will. On the other hand, the people think that, as the parish churches were, and are, built by them or their ancestors, and the funds and properties in question are bequests, etc., made by them or their ancestors, they have, naturally, an interest in the efficient and safe management thereof ; and do not deem it just to allow the Bishop to oust them from it—same as to attack their vested rights and outrage their long-cherished practices. As long as the funds are properly administered, they see no reason why clerics should molest them and deprive them of the administration. If laymen have, at times, mismanaged properties, instances are not wanting of priests having like faults. As the riches of the churches are not the personal acquisitions or personal effects of the ecclesiastics, and as priests, like laymen, are not above temptation, an efficient control is desirable, and nobody should have the power to dispose of the parish property and funds in the way he pleases. It seems that the Right Revd. Dr. da Costa is agreeable to laymen administering funds, but he will remove them, when he wills ; and no reason shall be assigned for so doing. The Bishop has the power of inflicting punishments on laymen by ex-communications, anathemas, and other methods, which are calculated to tell, with terrible force, on his opponents and secure their obedience to his will.

The above seem to be the views of the respective parties concerned, and I have put them as they have impressed themselves on my mind. I would, therefore, venture to put it to you whether it would not be desirable for Government to step in and pass an enactment in order to ensure safe administrations and thus terminate unseemly quarrels and contentions occurring between the Catholic subjects of Her Majesty and their parish priests, who are, with one or two exceptions, Natives of Goa, and foreign subjects ? If once rules are made and enforced, and the administrations subjected to Government audit and supervision, the safety of funds and properties is well assured. No undue pressure can then be brought to bear on the auditors in order to make them overlook defects, and I am sure "Virot" allowances granted by Government will be utilised only for those purposes for which they were and are intended, and everything will be as it ought to be, and ought to have been.—Yours, &c.,

June 16. PRO BONO.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Since a controversy about the important University reforms proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Ranade has been going on in your paper, you will oblige me by inserting the following lines in your columns.

I maintain that the student who will pass under the system proposed by Mr. Ranade will not be any less qualified, than the majority of students who pass according to the present rules.

I shall try to prove my statement by taking the case of a student, who, we will imagine, passes under "the instalment system." Suppose he passes in his first attempt in two subjects with over 45 marks ; then it will be granted that in those two subjects his knowledge is far better than that of many who have just scraped through their examination ; the next year he might make up in other subjects, and do all the better for having a smaller number of subjects, and so he can pass. Who will call such a man less qualified than the majority of those who "pass" their examinations ?

I have often heard it said that by being made to undergo an examination twice a student's knowledge becomes more solid. Quite true ; but in that case would it not be still more preferable to make all or neither they have passed or not—sit for their examination again ?

I hope this letter will have some effect, by way of presenting a new aspect of the matter—at least new for those who have not gone deep into the question and still interest themselves in it.—Yours, &c.,

June 18. H. M.

A TIMELY MAHOMEDAN MEETING.

AN influential and representative meeting of the Kokni Mahomedans of Bombay was held, last night, at the residence of the late Sharfuddin Khalil, in Chatri Sarang Street. Mr. A. M. K. Dehlavi, barrister-at-law, was proposed to the chair. The following resolution, proposed and seconded by Messrs. Mohamed Yunus Khateeb (the Thanar Mulla of Bombay) and Munshi Mohamed Ismail Paloba, respectively, was unanimously carried :—"This meeting resolves that it is the duty of every Mahomedan to pass these august ten days of Mohurrum peacefully and avoid any possible unpleasantness that is unfortunately frequent in the month of Mohurrum ; and that this meeting especially requests the leaders of the Mahomedan community to see that this resolution is carried out scrupulously." The leaders of the various Mohallas spoke on the advantages of keeping one and all orderly on public holidays, like the Mohurrum, to the great satisfaction of the audience. Mr. Dehlavi (the chairman), in putting the resolution to the meeting, made a very eloquent and impressive speech. He pointed out that the Mahomedans, once a powerful and leading people, have alas! now fallen too low to remain indifferent to their own interests. They have lost a great deal in the late Bombay riot in the eyes of the civilized nations, and unless and until they take to heart the seriousness of this sad fact they cannot rise to their own betterment. Such disorders, which unhappily often occur in India, are indeed a disgrace to them, and a cause of great anxiety to our benign Government. The chairman most touchingly remarked, that in spite of the practicable, organisation of the Mahomedan community of Bombay (alluding to the Mohalla system of the Mahomedans of this city), the administration of it is dangerously neglected at their hand. He suggested that there would be no chance whatever of a disorder if the leaders of the existing different Mohallas were to form themselves into a community which would control without any difficulty the social, political, religious and public affairs connected with the Mahomedans, besides being helpful to the Government. He thanked, in conclusion, on behalf of the meeting, Messrs. Mahomed Ibrahim and Mahomed Ismail Chowly, the two leaders of the Khanday Mohalla, New Nagpada, who have opportunely succeeded in bringing the guilt that had existed between the different Mohallas for years. After "phool-pan" (Messrs. Chowly and the chairman being specially garlanded), the meeting was dissolved.

Mr. Dehlavi to address a similar meeting, this evening, in Chowki Mohalla.

CAPTAIN BINGLEY, 7th Bengal Infantry, has won the United Service Institution Gold Medal for 1895-96. His subject was the improvement of the present organisation of transport in India.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal Council Hall, yesterday afternoon, when Dr. Cowasji Hormusji presided, and there were also present :—The Hon'ble Mr. Abdulla M. Dharamsi, Messrs. Ardasir Framji Unwalla. Badrudin Bin Abdula Kur, Commander M. Bean, Messrs. Bhagwandas Narrotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatwadekar, Bomanjee Pestonjee Master, C. T. Burke, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, George Cotton, Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, Dr. Dominick A. D'Monte, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji, Messrs. Dinsha Edulji Wacha, F. Edgelow, Pardunji Nasarwanji Bisni, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, H. G. Geell, Goolam Hossein Allana, W. R. Hamilton, H. I. B. Hargrave, Hasambhai Visram, Hormusji Cursetji Coorlawalla, Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Ismail Jan Mahomed, Jagmohandas Vandrawandas Bhaisett, Jamsedji Kharshedji Kama, the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, Messrs. Jaya Karadi Lingu, Kalkhosro Nowroji Kabraji, Kaliandas Keshavdas, Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadya, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Mr. C. Lund, Vety.-Major J. Mills, Messrs. Mirza Hussein Khan, O. V. Muller, Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, the Hon'ble Mr. Nowrosjee Nusserwanjee Wadia, Major H. D. Olivier, Mr. Pestonji Nassarwanji Wadia, the Hon'ble Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Messrs. B. Phillips, Rahimtulla Khairaz, the Hon'ble Mr. Rahimtulla Mohamed Sayani, Messrs. S. Rebsch, Sundernath D. Khote, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Dwarkadas, Edward F. Underwood, Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Messrs. R. H. Vincent, and Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar.

THE HOUSE-CONNECTIONS QUESTION.

The Corporation resumed debate on the motion of Mr. George Cotton, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Mehta : That the report of House-connections Committee be adopted and the recommendations contained therein be sanctioned. (2) That all previous resolutions of the Corporation by which it was resolved that the cost of house-connections in any part of the city should be defrayed from Municipal funds, so far as their operation from this day forward, be concerned, are hereby cancelled and repealed in respect of any such payment from Municipal funds. (3) That the Municipal Commissioner can proceed with the work of having house-connections made under the powers vested in him in that behalf under the Municipal Act. (4) That, in having a house-connection made, all that part of the work, which is done at any public road, street, lane or ground vested in the Municipality, shall be carried out by the Municipality at their own cost, and the Corporation will be prepared to provide funds for defraying the expenditure thus incurred in the same way as provided for the general drainage works in the City. (5) That the Corporation will be further prepared to sanction the requisite outlay for securing an efficient supervison and inspection by the Municipality of all works to be done by house-owners. (6) That the Corporation are of opinion that the Municipal Commissioner should proceed with the work of house-connections in the City in a gradual manner, and so as to secure efficient supervision and inspection.

To this Mr. Hamilton proposed the following amendment, which was seconded by Mr. B. P. Master : That the Municipality shall, at its own cost, make all house-connections between the street-sewer and the different parts of a house, which the house-owner may be compelled to make under section 231 of the Municipal Act. (2) The Municipality shall at its own cost clean, maintain, and keep in proper repairs such house-connections for one year from the date of construction. After that period the cost of repairs and renewals shall be recoverable from the owner. (3) House-connections with sewers already made by house-owners shall be cleaned, maintained, repaired, and renewed by the Municipality, and the cost will be recover

to be made by house-owners as there was the possibility nay probability of disastrous effects being produced on public health and the mischief done would be irremediable and practically permanent. He might say that in order to make the house-owners of 4,758 houses to connect their houses since 1889, the municipality had to issue 2,238 summonses—not mere notices—regular summonses. This in itself would show the absolute impracticability of Mr. Cotton's proposition. He then said that the Corporation had spent over 12 lakhs to connect about seven thousand houses, and it was therefore fair that the same treatment be accorded to the remaining 25 thousand houses. It was said that this sum was spent as an experiment to accustom people to take kindly to the new system of sewerage. But there was another reason, viz., that the house-owners of those days urged that they had made the house-connections in conformity with requirements of the municipality of those days, and that to force them to make these new house-connections was to compel them to do the same thing twice over. Beside, what was the guarantee that it was final and that they would not be required to make a third kind of house-connections? On these two considerations there was no doubt that the existing house-owners had a moral claim, founded on justice to have their houses connected at Municipal expense. He further said it was a question, if these existing houses did not fall under Section 233 of the Act. To him the present order of the Municipal Commissioner to make the house-connection according to the new pattern was really to have the connection so made as to adopt into the general drainage system of the city and not that the existing connections were insufficient or objectionable. If so, a large number of, if not all, the owners of the existing houses had a legal claim also. In conclusion he said that if the work was done by the Municipality, the Corporation would have some voice in the choice of the system of the house-connections. He then appealed to the Corporation to pass the amendment in the interest of the health and lives of the people, as nothing was so costly in all ways as disease and nothing so remunerative as the outlay which augmented health, and in doing so, augmented the amount and value of work done.

The Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E., said that hardly any subject that had come before the Corporation of late had been of so much importance to the welfare and health of the city as the one they were deliberating upon, and he was sure that it would be felt outside the Corporation that whatever decision was come to it had been arrived at after full and mature consideration and after having heard the diverse views held in connection with house-connections. It would have been advisable if the proposition had been divided under two heads, (1) how shall the house-connections be made and throw what agency; and (2) how shall the cost be met? As regarded the first question there was no doubt there had been a diversity of opinions as to the agency through which the work should be carried out. The riders, he was about to propose would, he trusted not only be acceptable to the mover and seconder of the proposition, but would get over most of the objections raised by Mr. Hamilton and those who agreed with him. As regarded the second question he entirely agreed with Mr. Cotton, Mr. Mehta, and those who supported them, in thinking that the cost of house-connections should be borne, so far as that portion of the work on the premises was concerned, by the house-owners themselves. It would be manifestly unfair for residents of Malbar Hill, with large compounds requiring lengthy and expensive connections, costing Rs. 2,000 to 8,000 each, to get their house-connections from the ratepayers the bulk of whose houses were in the native town, and whose house-connections would cost on an average from Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 each, not taking into account some of the poorer houses costing from Rs.58 to Rs.80 per house-connection. There were other reasons which had been already dealt with by Mr. Cotton, and which he had no doubt would be further dealt with by other members of the Corporation, as to why house-owners should pay for their house-connections; but in passing he might point out the manifest injustice of excluding the cost of new house-connections of licenced stables and connections of the Port Trust, Government, and other large buildings including mills referred to in Mr. Hamilton's ammendment. In supporting his views Mr. Hamilton quoted the opinions held by the then leading members of the Corporation. No doubt the decision arrived at that time might have been correct, but it must be remembered that the world moved and that since then about 15 years had elapsed during which the city of Bombay had seen many changes. He must remember that in those days there were no such persons as licensed plumbers, who were liable to have their license witheld if the work done by them was considered unsatisfactory. He must also know that during these 15 years knowledge in technical matters had matterially advanced, and there were now agencies in India which were not thought of at that time, and that if a particular class of labour was required it was quite possible within a short time to get it. He might say that if some philanthropic citizens were to make a present of five or six thousand rupees to the Victoria Technical Institute, they would be too glad to give practical instructions to young workmen, and thus supply not only Bombay but the whole of India with competent plumbers. He did not agree with Mr. Hamilton that the work of house-connections would take about 25 years. He believed there were about 1,000 horses likely to want (house) connections, which at 3000 per annum could be done within 7 or 8 years by some 120 or 125 licensed plumbers. It might be quite possible to get this number of licensed plumbers in a short time. He, however, quite agreed with Mr. Hamilton that for the work to be thoroughly done it must be well supervised. The riders, he was about to propose, would not only cover this ground but would, it was hoped, minimise as far as possible any chance of extortion by or undue favour shown by Mr. Hamilton. The first rider which he had to submit for acceptance was "That the Municipal Commissioner shall supply, free of cost, plans or rough dimension sketches to house-owners required to make house-connections, showing how they are to be carried out." He had two reasons for suggesting that rider, the one was that the house-owner before he undertook the work knew definitely from the Municipality the manner in which the work was to be carried out, as well as the correct positions of the syphons, &c., that had to be used, and if the work was done through the Municipality it was not possible for any question being raised as regards cost, while if the work was done privately and not according to Municipal requirements the Municipal Commissioner could readily call upon the licensed plumber and the house-owner to remove the defects in the construction. The other reason was that the Municipality would have a complete record of each house-connection for examination of defects &c. The second rider he had to submit for acceptance was, "That the Municipal Commissioner shall from time to time prepare with the sanction of the Standing Committee a schedule of rates at which various articles and materials shall be sold at cost price to house-owners requiring them for the purpose of making house-connections, as also a schedule of rates for the work of constructing house-connections, and whenever a house-owner desires to have his house-connection made or meterial and articles supplied by the Municipality, the Municipality shall do so charging the house-owner for the same according to schedule rates." The object of that rider was that the house-owner might have the option of purchasing the materials and articles at a minimum of cost without trade profits. The Municipality would be purchasers and importers in bulk. They had a staff competent to carefully examine the various articles. The other advantage would be that on receipt of the drawings the house-owner could see at once with the help of the schedule rates what his house-connection was going to cost for materials, while the second part of the rider would ensure a fair rate at which licensed plumbers were bound to carry out the work and conditions anologous to what the Municipality themselves enforced in the carrying out of their contracts, viz., the testing of the articles and materials laid down in the beginning and after 12 months' use. This rider, however, left it perfectly open to the house-owner to do the work through the Municipality or through a licensed plumber. The third rider which he had to submit for acceptance was "That a Committee be formed to go through the rules framed under section 231 (and already circulated) by the Municipal Commissioner in consultation with his officers and make any suggestions that may be desirable. There were, he said, exceptions taken to some of the rules by Dr. Weir which were worthy of consideration. There were also Mr. Gostling's suggestions as to open drains in certain classes of horses. He was aware that it was not obligatory on the Municipal Commissioner to obtain the sanction of Corporation in the framing of rules under Section 231, but he was sure he echoed the sentiments of the Corporation when he said that they anticipate no objection from Mr. Snow, who had evinced from the time he had taken up the Chair of the Municipal Commissioner, every desire to receive hints and information from other sources than his professional advisers, and who, he felt sure, would readily co-operate with them and act in concert with the Committee that he (Mr. Wadia) proposed might be appointed to offer the Commissioner any suggestion that might appear desirable in connection with the rules, the members of the Committee being the Hon. Mr. Pherozsha M. Mehta (Chairman), Mr. George Cotton, Mr. D. R. Chichgar, Mr. S. Rebsch, Mr. C. T. Burke, Mr. H. I. Hargreaves, Dr. N. N. Katrack, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. N. J. Ganadia, Mr. N. N. Wadia, Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Mr. A. M. Dharamsi, Doctors, F. N. Bisni, Dadachanji, and Ismael Janmamed. The fourth and the last rider which he had to submit for acceptance was "that the Municipal Commissioners be asked to prepare and lay before the Corporation definite rules for the guidance of Municipal officers and servants appointed to supervise and inspect the construction of house-connection." This was proposed with the object of fixing the number and duties of head plumbers, surveyors, and the staff; the manner in which their attendance, &c., was to be regulated; how it was proposed to concentrate the work in the wards; to definitely fix how examination and supervision was to be carried on; and when certificates were to be given as to the completion of house-connections. He trusted the result of this would be that house-owners will not have to wait unnecessarily for the convenience of the head plumber, or put to any trouble of annoyance or zulum; that it would regulate to the qualifications necessary for a licensed plumber, and in a case of defective work would enable the Commissioner to withhold his license. He hoped the riders suggested would be acceptable to Mr. Cotton and Mr. Mehta. (Applause.)

Professor O. V. Mulier rose to support Mr. Cotton. Mr. Hamilton, he observed, had dealt principally with the question of the agency for carrying out the work, while Dr. Katrak laid stress on health only. The real question as to who was to pay was delegated to a few sentences at the end of their speeches. Mr. Hamilton always wanted to do things departmentally or officially. Private enterprise had done much to build up the British Empire. The Municipality had at times done bad work departmentally, for example the Queen's Road and Marine Line sewers and many a defective house-connection, as instanced by Dr. Katrak. Last January it was shown that if the Municipality did the work, very little of money expended could be recovered. The Committee who had sat on the question had shown that the work could be done well by private owners if under good Municipal supervision. It had further been shown that the same contractors would do the work whether the Municipality or private owners were the employers. The scarcity of good plumbers would affect both agencies alike. He did not think that house owners would fail to see that it was to their own interest to take care that the work was done properly. Otherwise the bill for repairs would be continuous and heavy. Hence as under no circumstances must the Municipality pay, private agency under official supervision must be adopted. As for the resolution of 1882 saddling the Municipality with the cost of house connections for the first drainage section, that had only been passed because the whole scheme was an experiment and new to the people of the city. Bombay had advanced greatly since then in education and in knowledge of Western appliances and methods. Dr Blaney had been led away by mistaken philanthropy on behalf of the poor house-owners and had carried his resolution last January owing to legal difficulties involved in alternative proposals. Mr. Hamilton had already desired to withdraw his last clause, which was illegal. All the othes were bad too, as they involved recoveries from owners, and it had been shown that we must recover from occupiers who were, however, a changing quantity in Bombay and could with difficulty be reached. House-connections were not public work but improvements solely for the benefit of the particular house into which they were put. The rental-value of a house when well drained would rise. Finally, he appealed to the house-owners as a class. Did they think it consistent with public morality to make the Corporation, of its general funds, pay for the connecting up of the sinks and latrines within their own houses. If such a measure were carried it would be a veritable sharing out of the cash balances of the Corporation amongst its own members. (Applause.)

The Municipal Commissioner said:—I shall not detain the Corporation long with the remarks I have to make nor is it my intention to go into the various arguments which have been debated at such length. Of the two main alternatives now under discussion I consider that the proposition of Mr. Cotton, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Mehta, is the safest and most prudent course to adopt, as it concedes all that can fairly be demanded from the Municipality, namely, road drainage up to the commencement of private property, and leaves the actual house connections to that point to be carried out, as they ought to be, at the expense of the house owners. (Hear, hear.) Several speakers, and notably Mr. Hamilton have dwelt very strongly on the fact that in my previous report I urged the desirability of making the house-connections by Municipal agency. It must be remembered that at that time I had to forward an early report to the Corporation on the subject and there had been little opportunity of analysing the matter from various points of view. The general knowledge of the question obtained during the last 6 months has thrown some very strong side lights on the position. I still believe, as I did then, that if the Municipal agency method were feasible the best work could be effected under those conditions, but I must remind the Corporation that my report mainly concerned itself with the cost of the scheme and the general financial position. It has been thoroughly demonstrated to me by various gentlemen members of the Corporation and others well fitted to judge that the attempt to carry out all the house-connections by Municipal agency would arouse a feeling of discontent and hostility with the result that when the money due from the Municipality was forthcoming barely a moiety of the outstandings would be recovered. In other words further experience shows that if this system were rigidly enforced the Municipality would probably have to pay for ids of the work. The principal object of my report was to show the impropriety and danger of attempting to saddle the Corporation with the enormous expenditure involved in the construction and maintenance of the house connections, and therefore the construction of the house connections entirely by the Municipality is tantamount to the defraying the greater part of the cost as well, it becomes obviously necessary to consider another scheme. Though I am of opinion that Municipal agency would have ensured the best and most uniform work, I am not prepared to say that there would be such a great difference between it and work carried out under Municipal supervision as to form a danger to the public health; and that though the Corporation are bound to consider that question in every reasonable manner, they could never be justified merely on such grounds in jeopardizing their flourishing condition and credit dealing a blow to their present and especially future financial equilibrium, from which, in my own and the opinion of others more capable of judging the situation, there might be no recovery. As I stated in my report, house connections have not been made in any other city at Municipal cost, and the Corporation has no more right to undertake such an expenditure out of public monies than it would have to lay out the carriage drives, or gardens of bungalows. The only possible justification for such a course would be the raising of a special rate on the class to be benefited, but that course is from many points of view impracticable and inequitable, nor has it been seriously supported by either of the parties to this discussion. The report of the Committee minority is compared with proposals, to exclude the Port Trust and Government properties and, (since then the idea of excluding new houses has been advanced also to devolve maintenance of house-connections on the house owners after one year. The first suggestion I have a strong idea is illegal; the second is so grossly inequitable and impossible under a gradually progressing scheme of house-connections as not to merit consideration; and the third, even if legal, would involve the executive in a chaos of inextricable confusion and difficulty, rendering it a certainty that many of these costly connections would disappear or deteriorate in such a way as to irretrievable damage the whole scheme. It can hardly be imagined by the most sanguine house-owner that Government would sanction any loan for such purposes and the result of payment by the Municipality would be the saddling of this city with an initial expenditure of 70 lakhs, which whould expand into several crores as time went on, all of which would have to be defrayed out of surplus revenue of some two lakhs and a moderate and serviceable cash balance of eighteen or twenty lakhs, regularly indented on for current works of an unforeseen and urgent nature. I can not think that some of the speakers who have supported such a course can have adequately pondered on the gravity of the situation. We have many pressing and necessary improvements to undertake and the rate payers have a right to expect them. Not a few of these, such as widening the congested portions of the business part of the city when chance offers, will involve a large outlay, and everything of the kind would be finally stopped from want of funds if the Corporation committed the irretrievable mistake of paying for the house-connections. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Badrudin Bin Abdulla Kur said that there were two questions before them to decide: firstly, who was to execute the work, and secondly, how was the cost to be provided. He presumed that by this time the Corporation was convinced that Municipal agency would be the best and safest agency to adopt. The opinions of the Municipal Commissioner and the Health Officer were clear and emphatic. The Municipal Commissioner went so far as to say that the only conceivable method which suggested itself to him of successfully making house-connections throughout the city was by Municipal agency. The Commissioner further stated that if an attempt was made to carry them out through private agency, there could be no efficient guarantee that work of the kind and quality that would be put in which was a certainty that in many cases it would be a source of pretty frauds which it was needless to discuss. The opinion of the Health Officer went so far as to say that work of house-connections could never be carried on if a large portion of it were left to to the mercy of the house-owners. Now what had been the present situation in this matter? It appeared that during the last fifteen years they had connected 6,730 houses at municipal expense, and if the 200 connections made by the house-owners were included, the total would be 8,730, that was to say, that about a-fourth of the city was connected at municipal expense, the total number of connectable houses being 34,265. The portion already connected was the richest portion. Would it be, therefore, equitable and just on the part of the Corporation to throw the burden upon three-quarter portion of the city, which was poor and consequently unable to bear the burden. As for the argument brought forward that the Municipality would be insolvent it was all absurd. They were all solvent and of increased credit in spite of the past fifteen years. Mr. Hamilton's amendment only suggested that they should go on quietly, and he (Mr. Kur) thought they could safely spend more than two lakhs a year. As regarded the responsibility it should not be forgotten that the municipality was solely responsible for the health of the city, and so if they allowed house-owners to do the work, it would be quite easy for the municipal officers to declare that henceforth they would not be responsible for the proper working of the drainage system of this city, for which there were great apprehensions of success among the citizens.

Mr. Cotton and Mr. Mehta accepted the rider referred by Mr. Wadia in his speech.

Mr. Hasambhai Visram said that the matter had been brought before the Corporation several times, but every time they rejected it. The present motion was again brought forward by Mr. Cotton, and Mr. Mehta appeared in the garb of a seconder, though it was an open secret it was Mr. Mehta's proposition. The Hon. Mr. Mehta was very anxious to have the motion passed, not because he wished justice should be done to the Municipality and the rate-payers, but only for the purpose of preserving his prestige as one who led the whole house. (Hear, hear and laughter). Did the Corporation for a moment believe they would be guided by one individual alone in their deliberations? Mr. Metha was scarcely doing justice to house-owners of the city. A large number of houses had already been connected at Municipal expense, and it was not fair to other house-owners, that they should be asked to connect their houses at their own expenses. In several localities drains were not ready for house-connections, and even where the drains were completed, there was not sufficient supply of water to flush them when necessary. House-connections might be done when the whole scheme of drainage was completed. If the connections were made by the house-owners and if anything went wrong, the municipality would take the house-owners to task for any defect that might appear to exist there. He hoped the Corporation would reject Mr. Cotton's motion.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta said that Mr. Hamilton and Dr. Katrak were very indignant with him, and the final touch to it had been given to it by Mr. Hasambhai for his perverse persistency in supporting the motion which was so ably placed before the Corporation by Mr. Cotton. Mr. Hasambhai said that he (Mr. Mehta) had been persistently bringing forward the motion from motives of maintaining his prestige in the Corporation. But this and other observations upon which Mr. Hamilton and Dr. Katrak had wasted their energy, were, he must point out, entirely inconsiderate. Mr. Hamilton appeared to have forgotten that before this resolution was brought forward, Dr. Blaney had made attempts systematically for the purpose of persuading the Corporation to decide that the cost of house-connections should be borne by the municipality. Those who supported Mr. Hamilton would remember that when Dr. Blaney brought forward a proposal in connection with the drainage of Parel he withdrew his proposal, while the circumstances under which the resolution of 1882 was passed and the part Dr. Blaney had played in connection with that were pointed out to him. Then, as late as last year—8th April 1895—Dr. Blaney, at a meeting when Mr. Hamiltou and Dr. Katrak were present, moved a resolution to the effect that house-connections should be put in at the expense of the Municipality, and maintained in a state of efficiency out of municipal funds except in the case of Government, Port Trust, and other large holdings, the members knew very well how that motion was treated when he addressed the Corporation against that motion, they would remember, Dr. Blaney withdrew the portion of the proposal which referred to the cost being defrayed by the municipality, and at that time neither Mr. Hamilton nor Dr. Katrak, nor those who now supported them rose to protest against such withdrawal. Mr. Hamilton seemed to have forgotton that fact, but he (Mr. Mehta) was not surprised at it because Mr. Hamilton was known for his intellectual one-sidedness. (Laughter.)

Mr. Hamilton denied being present at the meeting.

Mr. Mehta said he was present on both occasions.

Mr. Hamilton: I was present at one meeting.

Mr. Mehta said that was enough for his purpose. He, continuing, said that unfortunately at that time some of the members did not realise the situation, though ultimately they woke up to a sense of responsibility a battle had to be fought over again. It would then be seen that it was entirely inaccurate to state that he (Mr. Mehta) had brought forward the proposal over and over again. (Hear, hear.) He, however, admitted that he had persistently been opposing resolutions on the ultra vires, not because, as was alleged by a member, that he desired to upthold his principle in the Corporation, but for very good, and sufficiently strong reasons, and it was that as one of the oldest members of the Corporation, the reputation, dignity and prestige of that boy was dear to his heart. (Applause.) He would be the last man to go against the wishes of his friends, who always generously and loyally supported him, but he owed a duty to himself and the Corporation, and though he himself was a house-owner and would be saving some money if the house-connections were done at the expense of the municipality, he discarded all personality in the matter, and looked only to the interest of an institution with which he had identified himself so much ever since its creation, and which was growing with their growth. (Applause.) The motive which had induced him to bring that matter before the Corporation in its present form was that he was anxious, like other old members of that body, that its financial prosperity and its good name should not in any way suffer. (Hear, hear.) As trustees of municipal funds they were placed in a fuduciary position, and they were all in honour bound to fulfil that trust. (Hear, hear.) If a resolution involving the Corporation into large expenditure were passed, so that a large portion of municipal revenue should find its way into the pockets of the house-owners, it would be dealing a fatal blow to the finances of the Corporation, from which it would take long to recover. Mr. Hamilton had referred to what Mr. James, the Drainage Engineer, had written as to what transpired in the Committee meeting, but he refrained from Mr. James' further explanation on the subject. He had deliberately omitted to mention Mr. Smith's opinion on the subject simply because it did not support his views, though he was an officer of greater experience than Mr. James or the Health Officer. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Mehta next said that Mr. Acworth, than whom there was not a able financier, had placed on record his deliberate opinion on the eve of his departure that cost of the house-connections should no longer be borne by the Municipality.

Mr. Master: That was the opinion of one man.

Mr. Mehta: Yes, but when Mr. Hamilton placed before the Corporation the opinion of one municipal officer as considered "a Daniel come to judgment," but when I quote the opinion of of an individual who was perfectly qualified from mature opinion on the subject he becomes only a common man. (Laughter.)

Continuing, Mr. Mehta said that there was nothing on the record to show that figures given by Dr. Katrak about houses already connected were correct. Dr. Katrak had been arguing that if the connections were properly made and inspected no public health. But supposing if the outer fittings were not perfect, much harm could not be done, as the sewer gas from the main could not find its way into those fittings. Against Dr. Katrak's opinion he would quote the opinion of Dr. Palmberg, an eminent medical man, which was placed in his hand the other day by Mr. Darashah Chichgar, who on account of his retiring disposition was not given to making speeches on the Corporation, but who had studied sanitation and science in all other branches better than any one of them. (Applause.) Dr. Palmberg said: "Public hygiene perhaps is more imperical than other sciences. The putting in practice of theoretical views had often produced results different from those expected. Thus theoretically to obviate the ill effects arising from sewer gases the best method appeared to be to hermetically close the sewers. This was done, and the result was a penetration of such sewer gases into the house in spite of the intercepting traps. Practice showed that the best way of avoiding such evil results was good and active ventilation of the sewers, with frequent and abundant flushing." Mr. Hamilton in his minute concluded by saying: "Finally we should act up to our proud motto, and be in truth the first city in India in all good works carried out for public weal." Mr. Mehta quite agreed with Mr. Hamilton in those remarks, but he hoped members would refrain from acting in a manner which would bring the finances of the municipality to rack and ruin, and which would for ever mar the good name of the Corporation, which had hitherto been considered second to none throughout the country. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Hamilton then asked permission to withdraw the last part of his amendment, which was granted.

On a division the amendment was lost, and Mr. Cotton's motion with Mr. Wadia's rider was carried amidst loud cheers, 36 members voting for and 16 voting against it.

Mr. Sundernath D. Khote demanded a poll.

The President replied that he had already adjourned the meeting to next Thursday, and as the application was made too late, it could not be entertained.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday next.

A SCENE of wild excitement occurred on Friday, May 15th, at a political meeting, at Seemer Park, Montreal, where about 10,000 persons had assembled to hear an electoral speech by Sir Charles Tupper, the Premier. Some hundreds of French Canadians attended for the purpose of questioning Sir Charles, regarding a reference made by him to the Hon. Wilfred Laurier in his speech at Winnipeg, which they regarded as insulting. When the Premier rose to speak there was a terrific uproar, and he was persistently refused a hearing, being eventually compelled to address his remarks to a stenographer. Fights started in diff rent parts of the hall between excited conservatives and noise French Canadian supporters of Mr. Laurier. The police then appeared and ejected hundreds of unruly people.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Diseases of the skin,—No case of disease of the skin, be its nature what it may, has failed to be benefited when these potent remedies have been properly applied. In scrofulous and scorbutic affections they are specially serviceable. Scurvy and eruptions, which had resisted all other modes of treatment and gradually become worse from year to year, have been completely cured by Holloway's cooling Ointment and purifying Pills, which root out the disease from the blood itself and leave the constitution free from every morbid taint. In the nursery Holloway's Ointment, should be ever at hand; it will give ease in sprains, contusions, burns, scalds, and infantile eruptions, and may always safely be applied by any ordinary attendant.

WANTED A PARSI DHARAMSALA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Bombay is a centre to which Parsis from all quarters outside of Bombay are daily attracted on business or other purposes. There is only one charitable institution in Bombay where all these may find accommodation—board and lodge together,—and that is the well-known Mr. Mervanji Framji Pande's Inn or Dharamsala, at Karelwady, just near the Charni Road Station. This inn does a very good work under its able management, and earns the warmest blessings of thousands of Parsi visitors. But still, with all the good that it does, this one charitable institution is very often found insufficient for the growing wants of the daily increasing numbers of Parsi visitors going to Bombay. Permit me here to request the kind attention of your readers to my letter addressed to the "Jame" of 21st March last. It will show the extent of the worry Parsi visitors are put to, when this dharamsala is overfilled. One more accommodation of this kind is a sore necessity in Bombay. Finding from the "Kaiser" of the 14th current that the charitable Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit has spent a munificient sum of money on the purchase of a vast plot of ground on the Cumballa Hill, and that there the Baronet wants to raise a sanitarium for the Parsis, I beg to point out the urgent necessity of a Parsi dharamsala in Bombay.—Yours, &c.,

Navsari, June 17. S. E. TANTRA.

THE BERAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the letter, signed "An Investor," requesting information as to whether the Berar Spinning Company is the original Budneira Spinning Company, the shares of which were Rs. 500 paid up, but were subsequently reduced to the very low figure of Rs. 200, my reply is in the affirmative, and I would add that I have been carefully looking into its published accounts for the last three or four years and watching its progress, and I am glad that the profits have been yearly increasing except in one year, when cotton had tremendously gone up in price, and the mill being situated up-country, it became necessary to layin stock for eight to ten months while the market for yarns did not rise proportionately. The agents and directors seem to be working the mill economically and carefully, and if the same prosperity attend the concern which it has met during the last two years, I shall not be surprised if this mill become as strong as its neighbour, the Nagpore mill. The present quotation is Rs. 200 for share buyers, and the last year's dividend after making liberal provisions for depriciation is 10 per cent.—Youts, &c.,

P. I. M.

JOTTINGS FROM KHANDALLA.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—The weather at Khandalla still continues delightfully cool, and the visitors are enjoying the benefits of the present pleasant and health-giving climate. Several people who were to leave us by the 7th and 8th of this month, have postponed their departure indefinitely, and I suppose they will not go away until the rains obliged them to do so. Upto to-day there are no signs whatever to indicate that the South-West Monsoon is nigh, but it is to be hoped that it will not be very long in coming, as in that case the crops will suffer to a great extent from lack of water. The Military Depot here, which was this year under the energetic command of Captain R. A. S. Buckle, of the Royal Irish Rifles, was closed on the 1st inst., and I hear from a reliable source that the Convalescent Home, under the supervision of the Lady Superintendent, Mrs. Nixon, is to be closed on the 20th of this month. It is said that a medical dispensary has been opened in Khandalla by a charitable gentleman, with the object of supplying poor people with medicines free of charge. This is really an act that deserves to be praised by richand poor alike, and I, for myself, gladly avail of this opportunity in order to acknowledge my deep obligation to the gentleman in question, and wish him a long and a prosperous life, so that in future he might be able to do such many other acts as useful and as charitable as the present one. Khandalla being very near Bombay and Poona is visited by people even during the rains, and though the rainfall is at times rather heavy, there is no denying that during the occasional breaks it is as good and as pleasant as any lower district, and I should not be a bit surprised if ere long some retired officers choose this place for their permanent residence.

MAY RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

COLONEL GODFREY, Acting Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, thus summarises the rainfall report for the day:—

Khandesh.—No rain except a few cents in places. Land being prepared for kharif sowing.

Nasik—Month's rain fell between 28th and 31st being heavy at Kalvan (7·40 inches) on the 30th Land being prepared. Sowing of nagli and vari commenced in places.

Ahmednagar.—Light scattered showers during the second fortnight: 2·09 inches at Kopargaon. Land being prepared.

Poona.—Rain all over the district, mostly between 28th and 31st: heavy at Poona (4·66) and Baramati (4·32 inches). Land being prepared.

Sholapur.—Light showers all over the district between 28th and 31st. Land being prepared.

Satara.—Rain generally above average and fell mostly in the last two weeks: heavy (2 to 5 inches) in the western talukas. Sowing commenced in places.

Belgaum.—Rain fell all over the district between 5th and 7th and in the last two weeks: heavy at Sampgaon (5·03), Athni (4·74) and Chikodi (4·99 inches). Land being prepared. Paddy sowing commenced in places.

Bijapur.—Month's rain normal. It fell on the same dates as above. Land being prepared for the next season.

Dharwar.—Month's rain fell all over the district: very heavy at Hubli (6·53), Nargund (6·74), Ranebennur (5·12). Hubli and Kalghatgi (4 inches). Cotton-picking completed. Preparation of land continues.

Kanara.—Light rain fell all over the district mostly in the second fortnight. Ploughing in progress. Sowing commenced in places.

Ratnagiri.—Month's rain fell in the fourth week. Rab-burning in progress. Sowing commenced in places.

Kolaba.—Month's rain fell on the 29th. Rab-burning in progress. Sowing commenced in places.

Thana.—Rain fell on the same dates as above. No rain in the north. Land being prepared for rice.

Gujarat.—No rain. Cotton-picking over. Land being manured and prepared for the next season.

General Remarks.—Month's rain fell mostly in the second fortnight all over the Karnatak, Konkan and Deccan except Khandesh. It was heavy in the Karnatak and in parts of the Deccan. Useful for preparing lands and the sowing of early rice in the Karnatak. No rain fell in Gujarat and Khandesh. Sowing commenced in places in the Deccan and the Konkan. Rab-burning and ploughing in progress in the latter. Condition of agricultural stock good. Fodder sufficient.

A CONTEMPORARY writes:—Just as there has been a great reaction against monster naval ordnance and we hear no more of 111-ton guns being furnished to our ironclads and have even gone back on the 67-ton guns of the "Royal Sovereign" class to pigmies of 46 tons—but wire-bound and of superior power—in the "Magnificent" and her sister ships, so monster cruisers have fallen into disfavour even before our biggest pair have been completed for sea. The "Powerful" and "Terrible" of 14,000 tons were designed as an answer to the Russian Rurik, 10,000 tons, till then the largest cruiser in the world. Our vessels were launched last year and are now preparing for their trials, the Rurik was launched in 1892 and has been for some time in commission, Russia has pressed on her rivalry, and the Czar launched the other day a still larger and more formidable vessel the Russia, while a sister ship is under construction There have been full descriptions of the new cruiser which have as usual, been echoed and commented on in some quarters at home, as if she constituted an extra peril to our naval supremacy, to be met forth with by orders for a pair of bigger ships to overmatch her. But the Admiralty is not likely to take up the challenge, and most naval men hold, that if we had only seen the much vaunted Rurik in commission and had noted her behaviour and capabilities, we should never have laid down the "Powerful" and "Terrible." As it is, we have gone on this year to lay down more of the smaller class of first class cruisers of the "Andromeda" type which are of 11,000 tons displacement. They are neither so speedy nor so heavily armed as the "Powerful" and "Terrible," but are regarded as much better fitted for the work required of them,

---

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth. Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces nature quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allay all gains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers every where at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 16th June were published in yesterday's "Government Gazette":—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on the 15th, 14 feet 9 inches against 15 feet 5 inches on same date last year. Weather sultry. Division of rabi crops nearly over. Preparations for kharif corps progressing. Agricultural stock in fair condition except in Kohistan.

Shikarpur.—River normal. Kharif preparations progressing. Cattle in poor condition. Fodder very scarce generally.

Hyderabad.—Kharif preparations in full swing throughout district. Cultivations commenced in some places. Want of water felt in three talukas. Fodder somewhat dear.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Fodder scarce everywhere. Canals opened on 15th. Ploughing progressing.

Thar and Parkar.—Treshing of adhawa crops nearly completed. Insufficiency of water in Mithrau Canal continues. Fodder scarce especially in desert talukas.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 13th June 1896). —Rain for week maximum at Sanand 2 inches 24 cents, minimum at Prantij 11 cents; rain in Ahmedabad city 25 cents. Land being cultivated for early crops. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Prices continue normal.

Panch Mahals.—Rain during week maximum 4 inch 73 cents in Jhalod, minimum 03 cents in Dohad. Ploughing of land and in some places sowing of maize commenced. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Fodder supply fair.

Kaira—(For week ending 13th June 1896).—Rain for week maximum at Borsad 4 inches 25 cents, minimum at Kaira 38 cents, average for the district 1 inch 61 cents. Ploughing and sowing of kodra commenced. Manuring of land in progress. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Slight rise in the price of jowari in the Karmala Taluka.

Satara.—Rain in Satara 46 cents, total 2 inches 6 cents; in talukas during week maximum 4 inches 15 cents at Wai, minimum 25 cents at Karad. Sowing commenced in four talukas.

Bijapur.—Rain in seven talukas, maximum 2 inchas 80 cents at Badami, minimum 1 cent at Sindgi. Sowing of early crops slowly progressing in some talukas and not commenced in others for want of sufficient rain. Condition of Agricultural stock good.

Belgaum.—Rain throughout the district, maximum 3 inches 38 cents at Sampgoan, minimum 4 cents at Parasgad. Early crop sowings continue. Fodder and agricultural stock in good condition. Prices normal.

Dharwar.—Rain 13 cents to 1 inch 45 cents in nine talukas. More rain wanted. Sowing of paddy and linseed progressing in Dharwar, Kalghatgi, Bankapur and Kod talukas.

Kanara.—Rain througout the district, maximum 12 inches 10 cents at Bhatkal, minimum 39 cents at Haliyal. Sowing in progress. Gardens and agricultural stock good.

Rajkot.—Rain during week 3 inches 27 cents; total for season 3 inches 43 cents. Cultivation of soil for monsoon in progress. Weather hot and cloudy.

Wadhwan.—Rain during week 1 inch 30 cents; total for season 1 inch 73 cents. Weather hot and cloudy. Tilling of land commenced in some parts.

Baroda.—Rain during week 5 inches 87 cents. Agricultural stock fair. Scarcity of fodder and water in parts of Navsari Division. Land being prepared for monsoon cultivation.

THE war of words between Mr. Hemming, solicitor of the High Court, and Mr. P. H. Dastoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, has been decided by the High Court in favour of the former. In giving the court's decision in the matter yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons remarked that the magistrate had no right to tell the pleader (Mr. Hemming) to sit down in the midst of his cross-examination, because he was asking irrelevant questions. He could only rule a particular question irrelevant, and refuse to allow it to be put and call on the pleader to proceed with other questions. The magistrate, his Lordship observed, had no right to refuse to allow the pleader to cross-examine two witnesses, because he had not purged himself of the contempt shown towards the court; and to allow him to cross-examine the third only if he apologised for his previous contumacious behaviour. The magistrate, his Lordship added, had no right to tell the accused that he must engage another counsel, as an accused person has a right to be defended by the pleader of his choice. In all these things the magistrate had been acting illegally in the opinion of the court. If Mr. Hemming persisted in asking irrelevant questions, dictated to the magistrate, wasted the court's time, and was deliberately disrespectful to the magistrate, the latter himself must be to blame if he allowed this to go on. To ensure this, the law placed at his command the powerful remedy of being able to commit him for contempt of court. Their lordships reversed the order of the magistrate refusing to allow Mr. Hemming to cross-examine the witnesses, and all after-proceedings. The case was ordered to be resumed from that stage.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay, during the week ending June 16, was 469, giving a death-rate of 28·09 per annum per thousand as against 34·55 the corresponding period of last year, and 30·37 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 104 died from fevers; 8, small-pox; 5, measles; 5, cholera; 8, leprosy; 77, phthisis; 33, diseases of the nervous system; 66, affections of the respiratory organs; 25, diarrhœa; 13, dysentery; 25, still-born; 41, old age and debility; 8, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 25; Brahmin, 23; Bhattia, 7; Hindu of other caste, 201; Hindu outcaste, 41; Musalman, 116; Parsee, 25; Jew, 3; Native Christian, 22; Eurasian, 2; European, 3; Negro-African, 1. The total number of births was 269 as against 412 the corresponding period of last year, and 314 the average over the past five years.

FALSE DELICACY.—None of the numerous Sandalwood Oil Preparations is equal in effects as PETER'S SANTOLICURA. Is a wonderful remedy, giving relief instantaneously in all conditions of the disease. Rs. 1-2 and 2-4, of MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

RICKETTY Children and Faded Youth—should not be without Munk's Codlactone. Increases weight and flesh by leaps and bounds! Rs. 1-4. MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, June 18.)

CIVIL AP

PURELY PERSONAL.

One of Her Majesty's Ministers has had his hand photographed under the Rontgen rays with interesting results. The photograph showed a couple of gun shots set in the bone. The right hon. gentleman had almost forgotten that, twenty years ago, he had accident from a gun, by which two shots were landed in his right hand.

Difficulties have arisen with regard to the administration of Baron Hirsch's estate. More than one of the executors named by the testator have refused to act, and complications have also arisen from the manner in which the will is drawn. It is expected that the property in England which will pay duty to the Chancellor of the Exchequer will fall little short of £3,000,000.

It seems that the real hero of the recent all-night sitting was Mr. Wootton Isaacson, who appears to have kept a division under circumstances that can only be described as appalling. According to a contemporary, he was actually in one of Mr Herbert Gladstone's new baths when the division bell sounded, and knew that if he tried to complete his toilet all was lost. With a dress coat, shoes, and a pair of trousers, he rose to the emergency, and in this light and airy garb came to the rescue of the Government. This is conscientiousness indeed!

At the election at the French Academy to fill the place of the late M. Pasteur the suffrages of the Forty fell upon M. Gaston Paris, son of the great savant, Paulin Paris, who died in 1881. As a linguist and philologist, M. Paris has a world-wide reputation, and many honours have been showered upon him. The list of books, curious and erudite, which he has published is an extremely long one; and he was also one of the founders of the "Revue Critique," of the "Romania," and of the "Revue Historique." The other vacant chair, that of M. Alexandre Dumas, was not filled up, as neither M. Zola nor M. Barboux obtained the requisite majority of votes, in spite of the eight ballots that were taken. M. Zola, however, got up to fourteen votes, which is within three of the requisite majority, and, consequently, it must be admitted that he has a very good chance of being successful at the deferred election in November.

Miss Kingsley, the African traveller, gives an amusing account in the "Young Woman" of the beginnings of her love of adventure. She was at the Canary Islands, and hearing "very dreadful accounts of the dangers and horrors of travelling in West Africa," she felt she must go, out of mere female curiosity. She continues:—"I asked a man who knew the country what I should find most useful to take out with me, and he replied, 'An introduction to the Wesleyan Mission, because they have a fine hearse and plumes at the station, and would be able to give you a grand funeral.'"

More reciprocity is needed. In an interview in the "Telegraph," Sir Henry Irving speaks of Joseph Jefferson, the American actor, in a way that makes one agog to see him. "I was delighted," says Sir Henry, "to find Jefferson as brilliant as ever. I saw him play Bob Acres a few weeks ago. I believe he has got more into the heart of Bob Acres than any actor since the days of Sheridan. I do not believe that anyone has approached him in that part. It is his finest piece of acting, which is saying very much, considering how perfect his Rip Van Winkle was."

Now, how is it that we have no longer any opportunity of seeing Jefferson here? He once came often, but latterly a change has set in. By the new plan, America claims our best actors for several months of the year, and offers no return, if we except Miss Rehan. A system of exchange should be effected: a Roland for an Oliver, a Jefferson for an Irving. Joseph Jefferson, it is well-known, has a hobby which demands all his spare time. He paints. Sir Henry Irving possesses one of his pictures, and prizes it very highly. Mr. Jefferson, it seems, fancies romantic landscape, in the manner of Corot. It would be amusing to guess the styles of painting likely to be followed by illustrious actors who take to art. Mr. Forbes Robertson would restore a "lost" Michael Angelo; Mr. Terriss, we suppose, would paint the sea; Mr. Arthur Roberts, the town red; and so on.

In her article on Woman in Business in the current number of "Lippincott's Magazine," Miss Mary Kelley emphasises the need of reserve and good temper by a curious anecdote. It seems that in a large insurance office the business was blocked for a day, because two of the female short-hand clerks fell out and refused to explain necessary details in passing some documents from one to the other. The writer continues:—"This absurd proneness of girls to be intimate friends, exchanging chewing-gums and curling-irons one day and refusing to speak to each other the next, has made necessary the rule which is common to all the large mercantile shops in New York, that the employees shall not talk to each other during working hours." If Miss Kelley's advice in regard to feminine manners is unimpeachable, her remarks on dress are somewhat lacking in lucidity. "A woman," she says, "cannot give her undivided attention to business if her dress is tight." And then she paradoxically adds, "divided skirts or bloomers are near the ideal for business wear." The hierophants of woman's sartorial emancipation might very well take for their watchword, "Divide et impera."

Everybody will wish Sir Martin Conway, who starts for an expedition to the interior of Spitzbergen all success. Sir Martin from his earliest days has had a passion for this sort of thing, and has an excellent Alpine record. His latest important expedition was to the Karakoram Mountains, when he and his companions succeeded in reaching a height of 23,000 ft. Concerning this journey, it may be remembered, he wrote a very interesting book. Sir Martin Conway has also been long known as an enthusiastic and exact student of art and the history of art, and has published writings on the history of block-work printing, the literary remains of Albert Durer, and so on. Sir Martin got a "send off" by the committee of the Royal Societies' Club last night.

One of the minor results of the Jameson Raid is amusing if not quit of importance enough to be the subject of representations from Brer Fox to Brer Rabbit. A short time ago examinations were in progress at the college in Pretoria. The papers were given out, the examiner in English presiding. By-and-by he noticed the absence of that dismal scratching we all knew so well in the days of our youth. Seeing one youngster staring vacantly at the ceiling, he demanded an explanation. "Please sir," he was told, "we don't known any English." The same answer came from everyone. Pretoria boydom was on strike against English! "Non ferro sed ferulo," murmured the indignant professor. Pretoria boys have remembered quite a lot of English now.

Mrs. Oliphant has recently removed to a picturesquely-situated residence overlooking Wimbledon Common. From a description of the house in the "British Weekly" we learn that it is called "The Hermitage," and is itself anything but picturesque, with its bold, yellowish brick outlines; but every window-sill has been brightened with flowers, and the passer-by forgets to be critical if through happy chance Mrs. Oliphant's face is recognised at the bay window of the drawing-room floor. There is a quaint garden at the side of the house, in which an abundance of old-fashioned flowers are growing. The latticed porch of the house entrance, surrounded by tall white lilies and vivid coloured petunias, juts out upon the garden, which is only shut off from the road beyond by an open wooden paling. An ideal home for an author of Mrs. Oliphant's tastes, one would think.

Lord Kelvin sometimes gets so absorbed while one of his experiments is being conducted that rude students take the opportunity of making a witty commentary of which he is entirely unconscious. The editor of "Good Words," who contributes an article on his lordship to the June number of that magazine, mentions Lord Kelvin's one strange peculiarity. While the higher mathematics and all the mysteries of logarithms and calculus are as easy to him as the alphabet, he often appears puzzled when a sum is presented to him in ordinary numerals. A question of simple addition placed in this way on the board will sometimes lead to the query being put to the class or to an assistant, with a certain family took of helplessness, "How much is that?"

NOTICES.

IMPORTANT QUESTIONS TO THE PUBLIC.

"Are you subject to Indigestion, Flatulency, and Headache?"

If so, take Warner's Safe Cure, which never fails to promptly relieve these symptoms.

"Do you have pain in the right side or under Shoulder-blade, a bitter, oily taste in the mouth, a furred tongue; specks before the eyes?"

Sure signs that the Liver is inactive.

Then use Warner's Safe Cure, which is a powerful Liver Invigorator and Sure Cure for these ailments.

2/9 & 4/6 per bottle of Chemists & Dealers.

FOR
BEAUTIFUL HAIR
Ayer's Hair Vigor

RESTORES COLOR, PROMOTES
Luxuriant Growth,

Keeps the scalp cool, moist, healthy, and free from dandruff. It is the best dressing in the world, and is perfectly harmless. Those desiring to retain the youthful appearance of the hair to an advanced period of life should use

Ayer's Hair Vigor.

Gold Medals at the World's Great Expositions.

☞ Beware of cheap imitations. The name —Ayer— is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each bottle.

General Agents H. E. BODE & SONS, Elphinstone Circle Bombay.

R. SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

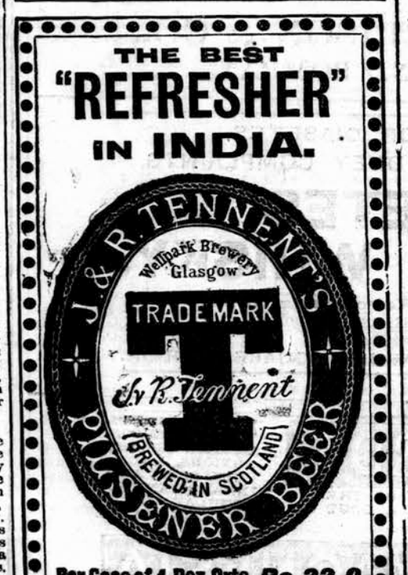
CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt Rs. 5. Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran etc. supplied.

THE BEST
"REFRESHER" IN INDIA.



Per Case of 4 Doz. Qrts. Rs. 22.0
Per Case of 8 Doz. Pints Rs. 31.0
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO PURCHASERS OF FIVE CASES AND UPWARDS.

Agents—
Calcutta & Bombay—Turner, Morrison & Co.
Madras — Spencer & Co.
Rangoon — Binning & Co.

Sore Throats
"You cannot use a better gargle than CONDY."
Sir Morell Mackenzie, M.D.
"The Throat should be gargled with diluted CONDY."
Sir George Johnson, M.D.
Condy's Fluid
Sold everywhere.
With 32 page Book of Directions.

CAUTION! CAUTION!!

Refuse imitations which are always inferior in Composition and Strength.

The Genuine Bottle is like this ☞

Insist on "CONDY'S FLUID."

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA
BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound and pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd.,
Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

LEA & PERRINS'

OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE

Lea & Perrins

IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the

ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.
RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

SAUCE.

Agents:—GREAT EASTERN HOTEL Co., and Messrs. BISSONAUTH, LAW & Co., Calcutta.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

WATERPROOFS.

BLACK PARAMATTA REGULATION CLOAKS,

Rs. 30-8 AND Rs. 36.

TREZUKA
THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

ZAROUBA
THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

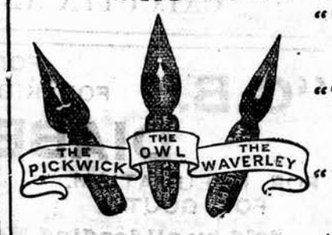
Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A book for young men, containing just that information which every one contemplating matrimony should possess; whilst married persons suffering from incapacity and exhaustion should procure a copy without delay. Price 6d., of any of the Agents for above medicines, or post free from NAVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq., London, W.C.

Agents for India, TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S PENS



"The WAVERLEY PEN is a Treasure."—*Standard.*

"The OWL PEN *par excellence* the Ladies' Pen."—*Court Journal.*

"The PICKWICK PEN embodies an improvement of great value."—*Engineer.*

Sold by all Stationers.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.,
Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats, Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon, & Cheese
May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.
Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

Largest Sale in the World.

HORSE EXERCISE AT HOME.
By Royal Letters Patent

Vigor's Horse-Action Saddle.

HIGHLY APPROVED OF BY
H.I.M. THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.
PERSONALLY ORDERED BY
H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.
ADOPTED BY
Sir HENRY THOMPSON, F.R.C.S., &c.
And by Leading Physicians.
PRONOUNCED BY
Dr. GEORGE FLEMING, C.B.
a most efficient substitute for the live horse.
USED BY
MARY, COUNTESS OF DERBY.
The Rt. Hon. The EARL of LISBURNE.
The Rt. Hon. BARON H. DE WORMS.
AND MANY OTHERS.

EXERCISE ON THIS SADDLE
Creates Appetite & Cures Dyspepsia,
Quickens the Circulation,
Stimulates the Liver,
Relieves Hysteria, Insomnia,
Gout & Rheumatism,
And Safely Reduces Obesity.

The LANCET says: "The expense and difficulty of riding on a live horse are avoided."
The QUEEN: "Either a strong man can indulge in violent exercise, or an invalid, a delicate woman, or a child may derive benefit."
The STANDARD: "Undoubtedly the simplest and most economical form for the purpose."
The FIELD: "We have had an opportunity of trying one of the Horse Action Saddles, and found it very like that of riding on a horse; the same muscles are brought into play as when riding."

The best exercise for the strong, the weak, also the blind, lame or crippled."
The best and safest exercise for people suffering from MENTAL and NERVOUS DISORDERS.
FULL PARTICULARS WITH ILLUSTRATIONS, POST FREE:

Vigor & Co., 21, Baker St., London.

MAINTAINS THE HIGHEST REPUTATION.

WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Estd. since 1829. **SARSAPARILLA**
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — Has maintained its reputation for over Sixty Years as the most reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.

A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

☞ RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY. ☜

CAUTION.
Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations.
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*
"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.

Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.

Bombay:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

ASK FOR
LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT
And see that each Jar bears Justus von Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J. Liebig

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

The Company's NEW COOKERY BOOK sent free on application to
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Ltd., 9, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.
Cookery Books may also be had gratis on application at the office of this paper

Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The only Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—

THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 13527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883

DR LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. AND 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORAT HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

LANGUID WOMEN

PALE CHILDREN
OLD PEOPLE, INVALIDS

VIN CHAPOTEAUT

'CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE OF PEPTONE)

A DELICIOUS NUTRITIVE STIMULANT

This alimentary wine is easily assimilated when no other solid or liquid food will remain on the stomach, it is indicated in constitutional weakness and lack of digestive power, for the **Aged, Anæmic, Dyspeptic, and Convalescent.**

It helps sufferers from **Consumption, Dysentery, Cancers,** and **Ulceration,** of the **Stomach**

—

CHAPOTEAUT PARIS

CHAPOTEAUT'S

MORRHUOL

CURATIVE PRINCIPLE OF COD LIVER OIL

NO TASTE NO SMELL NO NAUSEA

MORRHUOL

Is superior to Emulsions or Oil, it cures Incipient Consumption, Coughs, Bronchitis and Scrofula.

Each tiny Morrhuol capsule is extracted from a teaspoonful of cod liver oil.

Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies.

Sold everywhere in bottles of 100 Capsules

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT

PURELY VEGETABLE, Perfectly Harmless Will reduce from two to five pounds per week; acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into Fat. Sold by Chemists. Send stamp for pamphlet.

Botanic Medicine Co., 3, New Oxford-street, London, W.C.

BEFORE USE AFTER

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION

very efficacious for Horses in my Regt. LIEUT.-COL. BLUMENTHAL 2nd Dragoon Regt.

1/ 2/ 2/6 3/6 PER BOTTLE

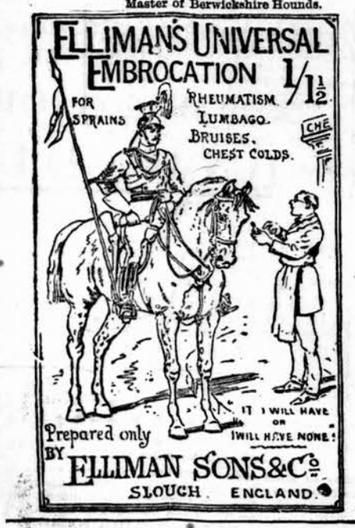
Prepared only by ELLIMAN SONS & Co. SLOUGH. ENGLAND.

ELLIMAN'S IN GERMANY.

For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.

Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON, Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION 1/ 1½



FOR SPRAINS RHEUMATISM. LUMBAGO. BRUISES. CHEST COLDS.

IT I WILL HAVE IT I WILL HAVE NONE!

Prepared only BY ELLIMAN SONS & Co. SLOUGH. ENGLAND.

LUNGILI,

THE NEW DRUG FOR

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY

Testimonial from Mr. C. A. MOREING, M.Inst.C.E., Broad Street House, London, E.C.

"GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in telling you that I have taken the Lungili you so kindly sent me, and is appears to have completely cured me. I have been suffering four years from dysentery, the result of malarial fever caught in Africa, and no doctors were able to do me any permanent good by the ordinary remedies.

Yours truly, C. ALGERNON MOREING."

Price 4s. 6d. per oz., from the Importers.

THE LUNGILI CO., 35, Ludgate Hill BIRMINGHAM

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN Patent LEVER TRUSS

(No Steel Band.) Effective & light. Equally comfortable in all Sizes, or reclining position.

All Kinds of ELASTIC GOODS.

SCIATIC, RIDING, & other BELTS

Prices:— Single, 14/-, 18/-, & 21/- Double, 26/-, 30/-, & 33/6

Consultations, Prescriptions Circulars, Price List, &c., Free.

J. WHITE, CO., Ld. Lond. 228, Piccadilly, England. Est. 30 Years.

All goods are manufactured on the premises, & if genuine, should bear our stamp.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,

WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS,

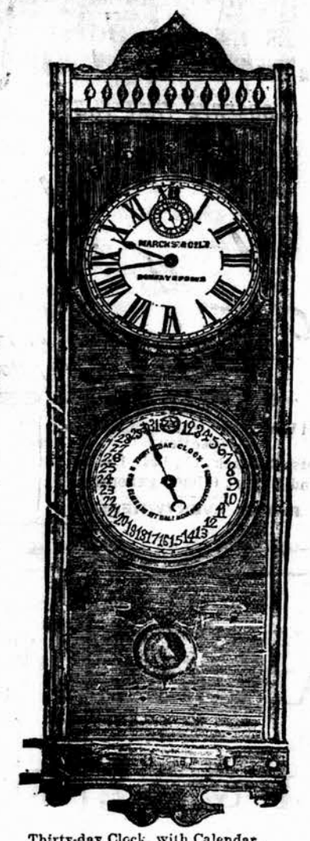
BOMBAY & POONA.

Locomotive Timepiece, Oxidized, Rs. 22.

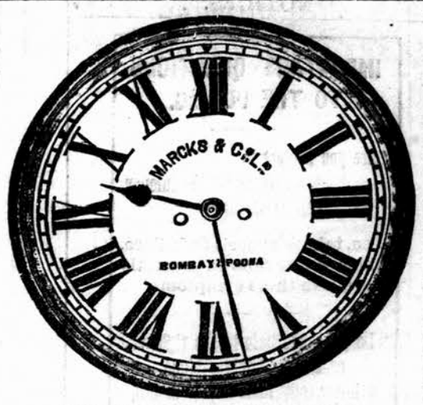
Mignon Carriage or Palki Clocks, from Rs. 70 to Rs. 280.

REGULATOR CLOCK in handsome, well-finished cases. Rs. 40, 45, 55 and 60.

American 8-Day Office Clocks, from Rs. 22.



Thirty-day Clock, with Calendar, as illustrated ..... Rs. 110.
Without Calendar ..... „ 85.



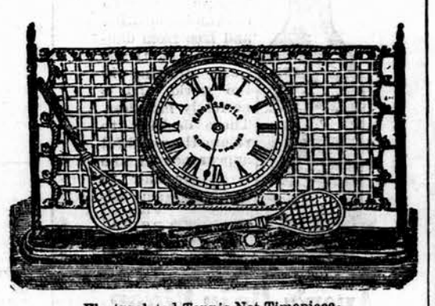
English 8-Day Wall Clocks, Rs. 55 to 475.

The Army and Navy Clock, in either Leather or Teakwood Case. A sound and serviceable article, from Rs. 55 to 80.

Gilt Palki Clocks, Enamelled Dials, from Rs. 85 to Rs. 490. Very suitable for presentations.

MARBLE FRENCH CLOCKS, Exquisitely finished, from Rs. 50 to Rs. 250.

Miniature 8-Day Automatic Palki Clock, finest Workmanship, Rs. 280.



Electroplated Tennis Net Timepiece, Rs. 25, And many other Novel designs.

Vinolia Soap

Don't use Boiled Soap for the Toilet.

VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching.

GUARANTEED HARMLESS.

A PLASTIC EMOLLIENT CREAM "VINOLIA" FOR THE SKIN

BLONDEAU & Cie. LONDON DEPOT Ryland Road, LONDON, N.W.

For Itching, Sunburn, Insect Bites, Rash &c.

Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICKS AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDER (FOR THE COMPLEXION).

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878. 1889.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE-AND-CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE. It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SONS, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

AGED HUNTLY BLEND MILD SCOTCH WHISKY PURE GOOD.

IN BLACK DUMP BOTTLES.

AGED HUNTLY BLEND MILD SCOTCH WHISKY PURE GOOD.

CLUB BLEND OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,

IN WHITE SQUARE BOTTLES.

These Whiskies can be recommended as being exceedingly mild and perfectly pure.

OBTAINABLE AT ALL WINE MERCHANTS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

SOLE IMPORTERS:

TURNER, MORRISON & CO., CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

"G.B." FOR DIABETES. FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.

DIABETES WHISKY.

FOR RHEUMATISM. FOR GOUT.

Sold by all leading Merchants in India.

HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.

Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,

GEORGE BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA MAGNESIA

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

GOLD MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84.

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the Best Cognac Brandy and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

RICHARD MATHEWS & CO. TRADE MARK "WHISKEY"

LABORATORY, ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION. *March 18th, 1878.*

To R. MATHEWS & COMPANY.

This is to certify that I have carefully Analysed a sample of the "CARLTON WHISKEY." I find it to be a very old and pure Spirit, perfectly free from Fusil Oil, or any other deleterious substance. In my opinion this Whiskey is of a very high character

EDWARD V. GARDNER, F.A.S., M.S.A., *Professor of Chemistry.*

Berner's College, London.

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the Shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKEYS, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with th poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefor to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see the have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are brande with their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whisky Merchants, London

NOTICES.

For the LANGUOR and EXHAUSTION caused by SUMMER HEAT

CARNRICK'S LIQUID PEPTONOIDS

CARNRICK'S LIQUID PEPTONOIDS contains both the stimulating and nutritious properties of beef perfectly digested, in the form of an extremely palatable cordial. It is largely prescribed by the Medical Profession for General and Nervous Debility, Indigestion, and Anæmia, Loss of Appetite, and in Convalescence generally. Whenever Carnrick's Liquid Peptonoids will render excellent help, as it restores power, improves Nutrition, and stimulates the digestive functions.

"A very valuable condensed food; a very powerful and agreeable tonic and stimulant."—*The Lancet.*

ERADICATES SCURF & DANDRUFF

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

ENSURES MAGNIFICENT TRESSES

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

Is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes hair to grow LUXURIANTLY, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the LUSTRE and FRESHNESS OF YOUTH, eradicates dandruff, PREVENTS HAIR FALLING, is THE MOST CLEANLY of hair preparations, PERFECTLY HARMLESS, is particularly cooling and refreshing, and SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR A HOT CLIMATE.

TESTIMONIALS.

MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used 'KOKO' for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."

WINDSOR CASTLE, May 9th, 1895. COLONEL E. J. IVEY writes: "Please send me another bottle of 'KOKO.' I can conscientiously state that 'KOKO' has quite performed all you say. I have found it most efficacious. My hair came out more than I liked; since using it scarcely any remains in my brushes. I have strongly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'KOKO.'"

The Princesses BEATRICE, VICTORIA, and MAUD use "KOKO for the Hair" constantly, and there is not a Royal Residence in the Kingdom in which "KOKO" is not a favourite Toilet Requisite.

AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London. January 15th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.

"EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S., "Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c."

Sold by all Druggists and Stores throughout India.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS:

THE KOKO-MARICOPAS CO., LTD., Gray's Inn Road, London, Eng.

Stephens' Inks

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

NOT "MADE IN GERMANY"

ATKINSON'S

THE FINEST ENGLISH MAKE.

EAU DE COLOGNE.

More Fragrant; More Lasting; and very much More Refreshing than the German kinds.

USE ATKINSON'S ONLY, AND BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Only genuine with Shield-shape Blue and Yellow Label and usual "White Rose" Trade Mark. Of all Dealers & of the Manufacturers—

J. & E. ATKINSON, 24, Old Bond St., London.

Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.